

BRITAIN SEEKS  
TO ENTER INTO  
CHEMICAL PACT

Franco-German Arrangement to Regulate Rights in Foreign Markets

EUROPEAN NITROGEN  
CARTEL IS PLANNED

German Dye Trust and Norwegian Company in Agreement on Technical Co-operation

By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
PARIS, Oct. 19.—A pact regulating mutual rights in foreign markets and preserving the home markets for the respective countries has been signed by French and German representatives of the chemical industry. Great Britain is engaging in conversations with France and Germany, with a view to inclusion in this international understanding.

It is curious that silence is being preserved in the French press about an event which possesses some importance, though the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor believes it is merely a cartel which has been formed and that it is merely a convenient trading arrangement. No beating of drums or blaring of trumpets heralded this understanding between France and Germany. Apparently it has provoked considerable comment in America. Here it remains almost unknown.

## Industrial Chemists Meet

At the present time a congress of industrial chemists is being held in Paris. At the plenary sessions nothing was said respecting an entente. But in the group for economic organization, Donat Agache, the president, made a communication which can thus be interpreted. Since the war Germany has tried to enter into extremely active competition with France on the world markets for chemical products. Germany had a good start, owing to having built excellent factories and the cost of equipment has been largely paid off. Nevertheless, the great movement for industrial recovery was effected by France, and it permitted the struggle to be maintained with Germany. Incidentally, France attempted to purchase a preponderant number of shares in such French companies as Kuhlmann's were thwarted, with the help of the Government, and France is vigilant lest Germany should obtain control of vital interests.

For several years, however, pourparlers have been engaged in for the purpose of safeguarding the interests of both countries without sacrificing their independence. These pourparlers recently resulted in a commercial accord, which was signed, and which gives satisfaction in a broad sense to both countries, which remain masters of their internal organization. The accord is similar to that concerning potash, which was drawn up some years ago, chiefly applying to the conditions of sale.

## Nitrogen Cartel Planned

It is well to make clear that the Berthelot Chemistry Institute, which is being founded, was promoted a year ago, and has nothing to do with any business arrangement. It is advocated by interested scientists for the advancement of chemical research, and is in homage to Marcelin Berthelot.

From Berlin come reports that an European nitrogen cartel is being planned. The reports certainly show a tendency toward exaggeration. What has happened is that the German dye trust and a Norwegian company have arrived at an agreement, and this is declared to be a first step.

## INDEX OF THE NEWS

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1927

## General

Trade Legislation Program Indorsed 1

British Open Attack on Drink Trade 1

Parisian Service Contended 1

Legion to Ask Congress for United Draft 1

Draft 1

Portals of Working Girl Shown 1

Canadian Lakes-to-Sea Route Favored 1

Mr. Nye Defines Bloc's Attitude 1

American Chemists Meet 1

Radio Amateur Gets Hearing 1

Problem of Working Girl Shown 1

Aviation Sets High Goals for 1928 2

Congress Hopes for Overhaul of 2

Full Sinclair Defense Starts 2

Religious Issue to Come Before 3

Japan's Diet 3

Favored-Nation Treatment Under Debate 3

Trade to Draft 1928 Platform 3

Albania Faces Political Crisis 3

Nevada Closes Almost Double Values 3

State Control in Air Favored 3

Democratic Women Uphold Dry Law 3

Alone Helped to Be Citizens 3

Direct Primary Wins in Maine 3

Research in Advertising Urged 3

Perthmouth Lectures on Christian Science 3

Financial 15

Stock Market Irregular 14

New York and Boston 14

New York Curb Market 14

Goodrich Dividend Outlook 14

Wool Market Steady 14

Cotton Market Sales Disappointing 14

New York Bond Market 14

Western Conference Football 10

International Chess Play 10

Southern Conference Football 10

Features 4

What's in the Air Today 4

Sunset Stories 4

With the Libraries 4

World News Page 4

Women's Enterprises, Fashions and 4

Activities 11

Story Telling as a Vocation 11

Book Reviews and Literary News 12

The Home Forum 12

The Comforter 12

Radio 16

What They Say 16

In Lighter Vein 16

World's Press 16

Editorials 16

Random Rambles 16

Words in the Holy Land 16

Notes From London 16

RAIL LINES' GAIN  
IN PUBLIC FAVOR  
LAID TO SERVICE

Policy of Co-operation Has Removed Former Prejudice, I. C. C. Chairman Says

DALLAS, Tex., Oct. 19 (Special).—Railroads of the United States were commended for their increasing efficiency by John J. Esch, chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, in speaking before the National Association of Railroad and Utilities Commissioners, in convention here. The disappearance of the prejudice that formerly existed against the roads was due more than anything else to the improvement in service, he said. Greater economy and speed is being attained, he added, through increasing co-operation between the shipping public and their servants, the railroads.

## Valuation Controversy Revived

Discussion was cut short, however, to receive the report on railroad rates presented by Hugh H. Williams, chairman of the New Mexico Corporation Commission. After reviewing the entire rate situation, the Williams report rekindled the controversy by concluding with a brief against the reproduction value as a basis for fixing rates.

Legislation to make the process of injunction protective in state decisions until appeal is taken to the United States Supreme Court, was proposed in a resolution introduced by Francis Williams, chairman of the Louisiana Railroad Commission.

A demand for an amendment to the Commerce Act, which would make a ruling by a state commission "prima facie evidence of its fairness, and that since the adoption of prohibition 'America had increased its foreign lendings six times.

Going on to discuss how the interest rate could be reduced here, he attributed the present situation to Great Britain's wasteful employment of capital. Recently, he said, the municipal bureau of smoke regulation has reduced the amount of dense smoke emitted by Pittsburgh's stacks 70 per cent in 10 years. During an 11-month period measurement was made of the grime, cinders, soot and ashes rained upon the city from its chimneys.

The tar content of this deposit, indicative of black smoke, was 2.87 tons to the square mile; during a corresponding period a decade ago it was 9.22 tons to the square mile. London's precipitation of tar during the eleven months corresponding to Pittsburgh's latest survey, as reported by the Advisory Committee on Air Pollution and published by the Meteorological Office of the Air Ministry, was 3.37 tons per square mile.

To the extent that it has brought Pittsburgh more sunshine, and reduced laundry and electric light bills, the city's long campaign against the smoke nuisance has been a signal success. Before it was undertaken a white collar was visibly soiled within an hour or two after it was put on; that is no longer so. No estimate has been made in recent years to determine the economic effect of smoke abatement; but in 1912 it was calculated that Pittsburgh's loss from air pollution was \$9,944,740 per annum. St. Louis, Mo., estimates that at present smoke is costing her \$15,320,000 per annum, or \$18.82 per capita.

Pittsburgh's principal offenders against the smoke ordinance at present are private dwelling houses, which are exempt from its requirements. The law has been enforced not by prosecution but by convincing the owners of industrial plants that it was to their interest to install stoking devices which would insure perfect combustion.

John D. Rockefeller 3d to Be Servants' Tutor

Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK—John D. Rockefeller 3d, a junior at Princeton, will help teach English to foreign-born servants employed in the kitchen and other places about the university, according to an announcement made by the Philadelphia Society, Princeton's Young Men's Christian Association.

Mr. Rockefeller will conduct classes twice a week. In his classes will be men who know very little, if any, English, and courses have been prepared to take them from a rudimentary knowledge on up to higher studies.

Putting Precept into Practice—  
How Freemasonry spends millions of dollars annually in practical benevolence, education, and the training of youth for citizenship will be related

Tomorrow

CORUNNA LOAN APPROVED  
CORUNNA, Spain, Oct. 19 (AP)—An American banking group's offer of a \$5,000,000 loan for public improvements has been "accepted in principle," a statement of the municipality says. A definite contract will be signed as soon as the terms are fixed.

British Temperance Forces  
Open Attack on Drink Trade

Local Option Campaign Started—America's Prosperity Under Prohibition

LONDON, Oct. 19.—The temperance forces of Great Britain are gathering in Manchester for the opening of this year's grand local option campaign which will be inaugurated at a public meeting here. For the first time in the history of these annual meetings of the United Kingdom Alliance under whose auspices the campaign is to be carried on, a leading Conservative—Viscount Astor—will be among the speakers. The chair will be taken by Prof. Gilbert Murray and another exponent of the temperance cause is Philip Snowden, Chancellor of the Exchequer in the late Labor Government.

The United States will be followed by others in different parts of the country, including Birkenhead on Thursday, Huddersfield next Tuesday, Ipswich, Fulham, Luton and Birmingham in November, Blackpool in December, Bournemouth in January, and Chesterfield and Sunderland in February. The campaign has not any detailed political objective immediately in view, but is merely designed to pave the way for a future legislative program.

The United States under prohibition can obtain the capital it requires for national purposes at 3 per cent, whereas Great Britain is compelled to pay 5 per cent. Emphasizing this striking fact at a meeting at Kellogg, Yorkshire, Mr. Snowden said that since the adoption of prohibition 'America had increased its foreign lendings six times.

Going on to discuss how the interest rate could be reduced here, he attributed the present situation to Great Britain's wasteful employment of capital. Recently, he said, the municipal bureau of smoke regulation has reduced the amount of dense smoke emitted by Pittsburgh's stacks 70 per cent in 10 years. During an 11-month period measurement was made of the grime, cinders, soot and ashes rained upon the city from its chimneys.

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MR. NYE DEFINES  
BLOC'S ATTITUDE  
ON CANDIDATES

Says Farm Relief Is Not Sole Issue—Discusses Mr. Lowden's Standing

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Utilizing the occasion of an address he had been invited to make by the Washington Chamber of Commerce to present the views of the West on farm relief legislation, Gerald P. Nye (R.), Senator from North Dakota, one of the leaders in the movement to organize a compact bloc in Congress to sponsor legislation and support a presidential candidate in the interest of the West, voiced some observations concerning the presidential candidacy of Frank O. Lowden, former Governor of Illinois, that are viewed as significant by political leaders.

The presidential plans and support of the insurgents have been of the keenest interest to political leaders, from the moment it became known that they were considering getting behind George W. Norris (R.), Senator from Nebraska. Mr. Norris's candidacy, particularly in the states from which the insurgents come and where it is understood they will undertake to elect Norris, was deemed a handicap to the Lowden boom.

Trend Needed Explanation  
In some of the northwestern states, and particularly North Dakota, Mr. Lowden is considered a leading candidate. The trend and avowed toward Mr. Norris needed therefore an explanation.

Mr. Nye, who has been known to contemplate issuing a statement, which was to make clear, not only for himself, but for the entire group, their attitude toward the Lowden candidacy. When the occasion developed to him, Mr. Nye, after conferring with his associates, decided to discuss Mr. Lowden.

The Senator's speech was devoted to an exhaustive presentation of western agricultural economic conditions and factors. But injected into the remarks were the purpose, highly important, observations concerning Mr. Lowden.

Mr. Nye broached the subject by expressing regret that the recent move to organize western members of Congress should have been confined to a project for the purpose of "embarrassing and finally removing Governor Lowden from the presidential race." This was not the intent of the leaders of the movement, Mr. Nye declared, adding, however, that he had no objection to making it known that the movement was not opposed to Mr. Lowden at this stage of his candidacy or desired to have him eliminated, Mr. Nye said.

What he wished to know, he continued, was Mr. Lowden's attitude on issues in which the West is deeply concerned in addition to the McNary-Haugen bill; such problems as discriminations in freight rates, inland waterway improvements, permanent improvements growing out of a flood control program, the administration of the Federal Farm Loan Banks, water power, foreign debts.

"Upon these problems the whole West knows well the position of Senator Norris, but it does not yet fully know the position of Mr. Lowden, except that he is an advocate of farm relief legislation such as is involved in the McNary-Haugen bill."

"Mr. Lowden might soon see fit to clarify his position on these various other issues, and, in doing so, show himself as being as acceptable to the West as would another, and win the united backing of that great section of the United States. But until he does so clearly his position, he leaves much room for doubt. The mere enactment of the McNary-Haugen bill into law is not of itself going to save agriculture, and thus save the West. Much more than that is required of the Government."

## Farm Aid Not Sole Issue

These words are taken as the challenge of the insurgents not only to Mr. Lowden, but to all candidates. Mr. Nye did not say so, but it is known that he was talking for his associates. Advocacy of the McNary-Haugen bill is far from sufficient to

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

City's Right to Tax  
Radio-casting Is Denied

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
Mayville, Ky., Oct. 19

THE right of a city to tax the operation of an amateur radio station was denied by Judge A. M. J. Cochran in United States Court for the Eastern Kentucky District, in the case of R. B. Whitehurst, owner of station 9ALM, against the City of Wilmore, Ky. Radio-casting, the judge held, is in the domain of interstate commerce and subject only to regulation by the federal Government. An association of amateur radio operators sent counsel from Denver, Colo., to aid Mr. Whitehurst in resisting the case.

WOMEN READY  
TO AID MR. BORAH  
IN DRY CAMPAIGN

New York State Committee Will Carry Issue Into 1928 Elections

Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—The New York State Women's Committee for Law Enforcement is prepared to accept the challenge of William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, and carry the question of prohibition into the 1928 elections, Mrs. Samuel Bens, chairman of the committee, announces.

Not only the New York State organization, but the national committee having nine affiliated national women's organizations with a membership of some 10 million women, is interested in securing candidates pledged to law enforcement, Mrs. Bens said.

"Our committee had some correspondence with Senator Borah before he agreed to accept an invitation to address a mass meeting at Carnegie Hall on the evening of Nov. 12," Mrs. Bens continued. "In replying to our first letter, Senator Borah made it perfectly clear that he could come only if we were ready to deal with the question of enforcement in a definite and practical way. That way, he pointed out, was to force to the attention of the political parties and, if possible, to secure from them some stand in the matter. Senator Borah's attitude was entirely in accord with that of our organization. At our last national meeting before the spring primaries we called upon the women of the country to enroll and go to the polls to secure the election of candidates pledged to law enforcement. Therefore, we replied to Senator Borah and assured him that we are not playing with the question of law enforcement, but are in earnest in our intention to have political recognition of the seriousness of the problem. On this basis he is to address."

Mrs. Bens stated that at the meeting on Nov. 12, practical plans for a campaign will be outlined and a call issued to the women of the nation to get behind the program.

DOVGALOVSKY NAMED  
ENVOY TO FRANCE

TOKYO, Oct. 19 (AP)—Valerian Dvoglevsky, Soviet Ambassador to Japan, has been notified of his appointment as Soviet Ambassador to France to succeed Christian Rakovsky, whose recall from Paris was demanded by the French Government. Mr. Dvoglevsky will leave Tokyo for France by way of Moscow as soon as the new Soviet ambassador arrives here next month. Nothing is known here as to who will succeed him.

LEGATION BECOMES EMBASSY  
MEXICO CITY (Special Correspondence).—The Argentine Government, in accordance with action taken by Mexican officials, has raised its Legation in this city to the status of embassy. Although definite naming of the ambassador has not been announced, it is generally conceded that Dr. Eduardo Lora, who has been in charge of the Legation here, will receive the appointment.

STORTING ELECTIONS  
SHOW LABOR GAINS

"Cabinet Must Resign," Says Morgenbladet

By Wireless via Postal Telegraph from Oslo

OSLO, Oct. 19.—The preliminary results of the Storting elections show great Labor gains at the expense of the Conservatives, Labor being expected to win 61 out of 150 seats, against 38 in the last Storting. The Farmers should gain four, bringing their total to 24, the Conservatives lose 21, bringing their total to 33, and the left lose 6, leaving a total of 30.

Mrs. Helga Karlsen, Labor, the only woman, was elected. Eighty-one per cent of the Oslo electorate voted.

Commenting on the elections, the Morgenbladet, the leading Conservative daily, writes: "The political situation in the new Storting will evidently become very difficult, and various alternative solutions of the cabinet question may offer themselves. About these it is, however, still too early to give an opinion. So much is clear, however, that the present Cabinet must resign. Whether it will be replaced by a cabinet of leading citizens or the parties of the combined majority, or if the solution must be Labor, as the largest group forms the Cabinet, nothing can as yet be said."

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

LEGION TO ASK  
CONGRESS FOR  
UNITED DRAFT

Insists That Labor and Capital Be Conscribed at Equal Sacrifice

SUCH A BILL TO BE  
LEGION'S CHIEF ISSUE

An Old Question but Time Is Ripe for Action, Commander Believes

Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—The American Legion will make representations to Congress during the forthcoming session to pass a universal draft law that will include all the resources of the nation in time of emergency on an equal basis, it has just been made known here by Edward E. Spafford, newly elected national commander of the Legion.

"The Legion has just returned from France and continental Europe on a peace-time mission," said Mr. Spafford. "It believes in peace. But Legionnaires believe one of the best pretexts of war is the enactment of a bill which shall place the burden of war—if it comes—upon all. Let labor and capital be conscripted at a sacrifice as well as men."

## Hope for Congressional Action

The commander asserted that this will be the big issue in the affairs of the Legion this year, and inasmuch as it has the unanimous backing of the men who served in the World War, he believes it will not be difficult to convince Congress of the justice and equity of such a law. He declared that a universal draft law would be one of the greatest arguments for peace; that no nation would hurry into a war with the United States knowing that this country can "summon the wealth, labor and materials, as well as man power, to the colors in the event of an emergency."

The question of a universal draft law has been agitated in the Legion councils for several years, but it was not thought that the time was ripe to bring the matter to the attention of Congress in a definite way until the program of reconstruction which the Legion undertook was well on its way. This included humanitarian and rehabilitation measures affecting the veterans and their families, activities in various civic and state programs and general welfare work. This program is now well into fruition, and the Legion leaders expect to take an active part in the world peace plans, counting the universal draft law as one of the most potent.

Paris Proceedings Ratified  
The ratifying convention was made necessary because the Constitution of the Legion provides that conventions of the organization must be held in the continental limits of the United States. It was necessary therefore to hold a second convention to legalize the work of the Paris convention held last month. At that meeting all of the acts of the Paris convention were ratified except one. This was the resolution passed in Paris over much opposition raising the per capita tax paid by state organizations from \$1 to \$1.25. The ratifying convention kept the tax at \$1.

The retiring commander, Howard P. Savage, formally turned over his office to Mr. Spafford. Oct. 8 to 11, inclusive, were the dates chosen for the 1928 convention at San Antonio, Tex.

After the convention, which was attended by about 300 members, the national executive committee met and named Scott Lucas of Illinois as judge advocate; Bowman Elder of Indianapolis as treasurer; Eben Putnam of Wellesley Hills, Mass., as national historian, and James F. Barton of Des Moines as national adjutant.

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(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)



## W. T. COSGRAVE HOPEFUL OVER IRISH OUTLOOK

New Government to Devote  
Itself to Measures for  
Country's Welfare

DUBLIN, Irish Free State, Oct. 19 (AP).—The future of the Irish Free State is viewed with calm confidence by Ireland's busiest man, William T. Cosgrave, for five years the Chief Executive of the Free State and just re-elected its head for another five-year term.

"I am particularly gratified at the sympathetic interest maintained in the United States in the fortunes of the Irish Free State," he told the Associated Press correspondent in an interview outlining the new Government's plans and problems. "Irishmen have played a large part in the development of the great Republic of the West that the bonds of friendship with the United States must be stronger than with any other nation."

Mr. Cosgrave declared that the new Government would devote itself to practical measures for the development of the country's resources.

"One of the first duties of the new Dail Eireann will be to complete the government measures for extending agricultural credit to farmers," he continued. "The River Shannon hydroelectric scheme is employing many workers and when completed will supply cheap electricity for the whole country. There is a marked improvement in trade returns. The national credit is good. The Government has spent millions in road construction and Irish roads now compare favorably with those of Great Britain."

"The Government has subsidized the best sugar industry, bringing thousands of acres into cultivation. The Free State is one of few countries which can point to a decrease in unemployment."

"There is perhaps danger," Mr. Cosgrave said, "that outside opinion may be erroneously affected by the language used on Free State election platforms. Unrestrained pessimism is belittling to a country. It is not creditable to any Irishman and there is no adequate ground for it."

Discussing Ulster, the President said that the United States had been in the three important Ulster counties now within the Free State over and over again declare satisfaction with the Free State Administration. Within the jurisdiction of the Northern Government, he declared, good will toward the Free State is often expressed and controversies are not likely to arise.

Mr. Cosgrave paid tribute to Frederick A. Sterling, the new American Minister to the Free State. He declared their relations were excellent.

## BRITAIN TO JOIN CHEMICAL PACT

(Continued from Page 1)

The belief that Italy, Switzerland and other countries, including France, will participate, is not substantiated. The purpose is technical co-operation, with an exchange of shares, giving both sides representation.

### American Chemical Society

Opposes Paris Invitation  
Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—The American Chemical Society has opposed to acceptance of the invitation to American membership in the International Office of Chemistry in Paris extended by the French Government.

In a letter to the Secretary of State, Frank B. Kellogg, Charles L. Parsons, secretary of the American Chemical Society, asks him to refuse the invitation of the French Government, inasmuch as it is opposed by American chemists and "masks an effort to carry with it an international program."

According to Mr. Parsons, the State Department still has before it the invitation of the French Government to attend an international conference for the purpose of creating

an international house of chemistry. Mr. Parsons has sent Mr. Kellogg a copy of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry, the official organ of the American Chemical Society, in which he points out that this is another attempt of the French to obtain American co-operation in the international control of the chemical industry, ostensibly for the purpose of abolishing chemical warfare, and also "to secure American participation in the analysis of food products."

The Bureau of Chemistry, Department of Agriculture, disapproved the latter in 1923 on the grounds that an international bureau of food analysis with "permanent laboratories in Paris, the official language being French, could not be strictly international."

An invitation by the French Government in 1926 to attend an international conference for the establishment of an international office of chemistry in Paris was declined by the State Department. This conference was postponed. Mr. Parsons said, and it is proposed to call it again in 1928.

The only comment made by the State Department was to the effect that an invitation from the French Government had been received on June 1, 1926, and that a reply had been sent on Aug. 12, 1926, stating that the "United States Government had reached the opinion that the compensatory advantages that would accrue to it through membership in the International Office of Chemistry were not sufficient to warrant the United States Government becoming a member of the office at this time."

Sir John Brunner Resigns  
LONDON, Oct. 19 (AP).—City financial circles were surprised today by announcement of the resignation of Sir John Brunner from the directorate of the Imperial Chemical Industries, a £56,000,000 corporation which absorbed several other big chemical and dyestuff concerns last December.

Sir John has volunteered no information as to why he has severed connections with the corporation beyond stating that his action was for purely personal reasons.

## STUDY PROBLEM OF WORKING GIRL

"Y. W." Board Sends Query  
in Preparation for World  
Parley

Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK.—Questionnaires on working conditions of young women engaged in industry have been sent out by the world committee of the Young Women's Christian Association in preparation for a conference at the International "Y. W." meeting in Budapest next year.

One of the main subjects of the 1928 conference will be a "discussion of social, economic and industrial conditions as these affect the relation of woman to nation and the future of the world." The "Y. W." is preparing a report on the part which national protective laws play in determining the conditions of industrial women and girls. Because of their close touch with women and girl workers in their hours of leisure, leaders in the organization believe that they can get information which cannot be obtained from government officials, employers or welfare workers.

The questionnaires ask about insurance, compensation, legislation, safety devices, working hours and sanitary conditions. There are such questions as:

"Are Christian churches in your country working to bring the teachings of Christ to bear upon industrial relations?"

"Can you give particulars of any societies or committees in your country formed to promote peace and good will among the nations?"

"Are such societies and committees studying the economic and industrial causes of war, such as competition for food, raw materials and markets?"

"Do you think public opinion in your country is awake to the growing danger of exploitation of the working population of other countries by the introduction of modern industrial undertakings?"

"Is the public conscience alive to the moral responsibilities of making careful inquiry as to the conditions prevailing in those undertakings in which they propose to invest their money?"

### RHODES LECTURER NAMED

SWARTHMORE, Pa. (AP).—Dr. Frank Aydelotte, president of Swarthmore College and American secretary to the Rhodes Trustees, announced that Dr. Abraham Flexner of the Rockefeller General Education Board had been elected Rhodes memorial lecturer at Oxford for the academic year 1927-28.

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For the general utility coat, for sports, town, motor or steamer wear, choose from this smart group—Novelty and Heather Tweeds, Vicuna Checks, Small Checks and Reversible Mixtures—all warm and serviceable and in fashionable colorings such as browns, tans, grays, green, rose, etc. 54 inches wide.

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## Up Goes His Banner!



## ATHENS RELICS TO BE SOUGHT BY FUND AMERICAN GIVES

(Continued from Page 1)

Board, endowed by John D. Rockefeller Sr., has set aside \$500,000 for such study, it has just been learned.

Work With Brush and Knife  
Actual digging will not begin until 1929, it is expected. Existing buildings to the value of \$1,000,000 will be dismantled in the work, and considerable time will be taken for legal steps incident to condemnation. No estimate of the time required for the research is made, as pick and shovel will be sparingly employed. Brush and knife will be used for most of the work, which will proceed until all signs of human occupation, believed to go back as far as 2500 B. C., are exhausted.

The governmental concession provides that "duplicate" objects unearthed, or objects already in the Greek National Museum, may be sent to the United States.

A number of reasons are given for the expectation that important discoveries will be made. Casual excavations, including that of the Piræus subway, have produced some of the finest museum pieces existing. Many of the statues which were damaged by the ravages of Xerxes and barbarian invaders were discarded and buried by the Athenians. Most of these which have been discovered are in a better state of preservation than the average classical pieces.

Rich finds in archaic sculpture are expected. During the excavations, little attention was paid to work of the archaic school and the statues were discarded by the Athenians and many of them buried.

Remains of the royal Stoa, or covered porch, and the temples of Aphrodite, Ares and Zeus are expected to be disclosed by the first digging. Selected parties of archaeologists, numismatists and skilled antiquarians will be selected from American universities to undertake the work.

**MR. NYE DEFINES  
BLOC'S ATTITUDE**  
(Continued from Page 1)

musters their support, they have all repeatedly declared in discussing their plans.

In fact, some of their number are opposed to the bill, and have voted against it contending that it is unconstitutional. They are unanimous in agreeing that relief legislation is urgent, but they deem a farm aid project as only one phase of the larger economic problem confronting their section of the country. To rally to their support they affirm an acceptable candidate must be "right" on all issues.

The reaction in the Northwest to Mr. Nye's challenge to Mr. Lowden will be eagerly watched by political leaders here. These latter declare that Mr. Nye's remarks were actually public notice to Mr. Lowden that the insurgents would not support him, and that they are preparing to contest with him in favor of Mr. Norris.

The capturing of the presidential delegations, from northwestern states where it has been said Mr. Lowden would find his largest backing.

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For the general utility coat, for sports, town, motor or steamer wear, choose from this smart group—Novelty and Heather Tweeds, Vicuna Checks, Small Checks and Reversible Mixtures—all warm and serviceable and in fashionable colorings such as browns, tans, grays, green, rose, etc. 54 inches wide.

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## FALL, SINCLAIR WERE PATRIOTS, COUNSEL SAYS

Leasing Motive Was to  
Save Oil Reserved for  
Defense

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—The leasing of the Teapot Dome naval oil reserves to Harry F. Sinclair, wealthy oil operator, by Albert B. Fall, formerly Secretary of the Interior, both of whom are now on trial charged with conspiracy to defraud the Government because of the contract, was pictured by the jury by Maria Littleton, chief defense counsel, as a patriotic service designed to preserve, from loss and wastage through drainage, of the oil reserved for the defense of the Nation.

Throughout his opening summation, Mr. Littleton stressed these two points. He informed the jury that defense would introduce evidence to show that Rear Admiral J. K. Rob-

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## AVIATION SETS HIGH GOALS FOR ITSELF IN 1928

Program Includes New Fac-  
tories, Giant Planes,  
and Arctic Trip

NEW YORK, Oct. 19 (AP).—Aviation is putting forward a new year's program of progress calculated to surpass the unprecedented achievement of the season now drawing to a close.

This program includes:  
Building of new factories by Charles A. Levine and Anthony H. G. Fokker.

Manufacture by Mr. Levine of planes, ranging from a "diver" priced at \$1500 to a multimotored type for ocean travel.

An air expedition into the Arctic under command of General Nobles, member of the crew of the Norge.

A transatlantic flight by Clarence D. Chamberlin in a huge Bellanca plane capable of transporting 20 persons.

Promotion of new aeronautical research by a fund set up by Harry F. Guggenheim of Philadelphia.

Mr. Levine says he will soon start large-scale production of "diver" planes of 45 horsepower to be built in two factories, one at Richmond, Va., and the other near New York.

Anthony Fokker, by arrangement

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Clean  
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Heater is called the  
**KOMPAK**

It furnishes a constant supply of clean  
hot water from its copper storage tank.  
The Gas is turned on and off automati-  
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the best type of water heater made.  
The KOMPAK comes in several  
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or come in and see about it.

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with business men of Wheeling, W. Va., plans to build a \$1,000,000 airplane factory near that city for the manufacture of commercial planes. It is understood that the plant of the Atlantic Aircraft Corporation at Teterboro, N. J., operated by Fokker, will be devoted to experiment and design.

Clarence D. Chamberlin at Philadelphia disclosed work had started on the big Bellanca with which he hopes to fly to Europe next year with stops at Newfoundland and the Azores.

Plans for Nobles' new flight to the top of the world were advanced at a meeting in Milan, Italy. The expedition, designed to cover an area of three and a half million square kilometers, is scheduled for 1928 in commemoration of the tenth anniversary of the war victory.

ATLANTA-NEW YORK AIRWAY  
WASHINGTON (AP).—Government surveys for the Atlanta-New York airway have been completed. The Commerce Department hopes to have the route ready for operation Jan. 1, with all lighting installed. Emergency landing fields have been established at even less than the 30-mile intervals which are considered standard in airway locations.

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## REICH SCHOOL BILL IS GIVEN FIRST READING

Measure Before Reichstag Shows Efforts of Center Party to Gain Control

By Wireless  
BERLIN, Oct. 19.—The first reading of the school bill which has commenced in the Reichstag once more indicates the strenuous efforts being made by the Roman Catholic party to gain influence on schooling in Germany by strengthening the position of religious schools. For this purpose they are making the most of the alleged lack of clearness in the Constitution, in the drafting of which they themselves, however, had played an important part.

According to a statement made before the House by Dr. von Kuehl, German National Minister of Interior, religiously neutral schools hitherto regarded as standard schools henceforth are to be "suffered" side by side with religious schools. This, however, he said, was not increasing the strength of the Roman Catholic Church, but of the parents.

A Social Democratic speaker who followed declared that in reality not the parents but the church would gain influence, and that the Government was trying to place the church over the state.

In explanation of the situation it may be pointed out that the Republican Constitution, which is only a frame, needs filling in, or an expression by the Legislature, but the regulation of school matters by law has been postponed year after year.

## Many Nations Call Americans to Solve Financial Problems

Charles S. Dewey, Going to Poland as Adviser, Is Latest on Long List of Such Envoys

Special from Monitor Bureau  
WASHINGTON.—Along with the announcement that Charles S. Dewey, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, is to become financial adviser to the Polish Government and Bank of Poland, as contemplated in the stabilization plan drawn up by Edwin W. Kemmerer of Princeton, attention is called to the widening field of American financiers and economists.

Mr. Dewey's appointment must be ratified by the Polish bank's shareholders, but Polish officials here say that that is a mere formality. Their meeting is made necessary by modifications of the bank's statutes provided for in the stabilization plan which provides for legal stabilization of the currency, a return to the gold standard, the appointment of an American financial expert as adviser and an international loan of \$70,000,000.

**Bank to Issue Notes**  
The Bank of Poland is constituted the only note-issuing body, the Government renouncing its right to issue currency notes, which is to be done only in accordance with rigid reserve requirements.

Professor Kemmerer, who was called in to work out Poland's problem, has advised the Polish Government, the Union of South Africa and a number of other countries in similar solving their financial problems. His work has been largely advisory, not executive.

Arthur C. Millspaugh, who in this country has been for several years embarked on the difficult task of securing Persia from its financial difficulties, Jeremiah Smith, Jr., of Boston, struggled to reorganize the finances of Hungary with great success. Dr. Arthur N. Young, economic adviser of the Department of State, has at different times advised Mexico and Honduras and investigated Spanish finances for the Department of Commerce.

**Other Financial Envoys**  
William A. Schurz has recently completed a mission as financial ad-

viser to the Cuban Treasury and William W. Cumberland gave Peru a federal reserve system while acting as financial commissioner and superintendent of customs.

## CURB SOUGHT FOR NEW MOTOR LAW VIOLATION

An interstate motor law problem of a new and unusual kind is engaging the attention of the Massachusetts Registrar of Motor Vehicles. Steps are being taken to stop the practice, recently discovered, under which automobile drivers whose operating licenses and car registrations have been canceled in Massachusetts continue to drive in the State by obtaining registration plates from neighboring states.

Police departments and inspectors of the registry have been advised by Frank A. Goodwin, registrar, to watch closely cars with foreign plates to detect such violations. Such drivers, he said, are subject to prosecution for driving in the State after revocation of their licenses and frequently also for perjury in obtaining the second license. His bureau also scrutinizes applications to prevent the licensing here of persons who may have forfeited their registrations in other states for improper driving.

**GERMAN BANK OFFERING**  
NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—Chase Securities Corporation, 100 N. York St., New York, N. Y., will offer soon \$20,000,000 5% per cent 10-year gold notes of Commerzbank-Privat-Bank of Hamburg, Germany.

## RELIGIOUS ISSUE TO COME BEFORE JAPANESE DIET

Minister of Education Says There Is No Need to Control Religion

By Special Cable  
TOKYO, Oct. 19.—Religion should not be controlled by law but should be allowed freedom of development, the Japanese Minister of Education, Rentaro Misuno, himself a Buddhist, told the National Christian Council.

"There may be need for laws to protect and help religion, but such measures as last year's proposal for a statute controlling religious activities are unnecessary. In every country men do not live simply on a material plane, but on a spiritual plane also. Education is the most important phase of a country's development, but education is not enough. Religion is necessary. We are grateful for the work which the missionaries and the Japanese Christians have accomplished. There must be no discrimination among religions."

Although Mr. Misuno took part in the debate on the Religious Control Bill last year, this is his first outright indication that he opposes it as too strict. The Education Minister must reintroduce the bill at the next Diet. He has indicated that its terms will be much milder. As a matter of fact the bill will be primarily aimed at rectifying the financial corruption in the Buddhist church.

**CANADA BISON FOR AUSTRALIA**  
EDMONTON, Alta. (Special Correspondence).—A. Coxford, superintendent of Elk Island Park, has selected two magnificent specimens of buffalo to be forwarded to Australia. These animals will be placed in a zoo in the southern Dominion. The foreman of the park, W. E. Hawthorne, stated that there are at present 800 buffaloes in Elk Island Park, this being an increase of 175 over last year. About nine years ago,

## UNITED STATES ASKS LOWEST TARIFF RATE

Position Misunderstood in France, It Is Said

By Special Cable  
WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—The French seem to have misunderstood the American position on the tariff at certain points, it was indicated at the State Department. According to dispatches from Paris, the French understand that the American Government has asked for most-favored-nation treatment, pending negotiations. This, it is explained here, is not the case. The United States has asked for the minimum rates on those articles that were so heavily increased on Oct. 6, pending negotiations.

Neither is it accurate to say that the United States is asking for all that it could expect to get by negotiation. There have been discussions against the United States previous to the late increases. These have been and will be the subject of negotiation.

It is stated again by State Department officials that the United States has not asked France or any other country to reduce tariff rates. It is parity with other countries in the matter of rates that the United States seeks.

It is admitted that the great barrier to reach an agreement lies in the fact that the French are permitted to impose rates for the purpose of bargaining and the United States has no such authority. The French claim that they cannot do certain things asked by the United States because of their laws. The United States insists that there must be a way to meet the just demands of a friendly nation.

The American reply to the latest French note is expected to go forward this week.

## FAVORED NATION TREATMENT IS UNDER DEBATE

Geneva Conference Seeking Modus for Removal of Trade Barriers

By Special Cable  
GENEVA, Oct. 19.—Before a country enters into a convention for the abolition of import and export prohibitions and restrictions it will certainly desire to know whether it will be bound by the most-favored-nation clause to grant the same concessions to non-contracting as to contracting countries.

This was the subject of a long discussion in the conference for the removal of these trade barriers, when the apprehension expressed by the delegates from France and Italy as to whether unconditional favored-nation treatment would not in this way render it difficult for nations to enter into conventions for the suppression of prohibitions, were echoed by the representatives of other countries.

Mr. Strucke, Switzerland, who is a jurist, was of the opinion that no nation could escape the obligation of most-favored-nation treatment in granting the same concessions to third parties, to whom they had contracted to give such treatment. Finally, the question was referred to a small committee, and no doubt expert legal advice will have to be taken on the question, for it is important it should be cleared up.

The United States delegation took no part in this discussion because

the United States having no prohibitions or restrictions, the question of discrimination, if it signs a convention, will not arise.

A draft proposal for a new article, which will take the place of Article 2, was proposed by Hugh Wilson, the object of which is to establish provisions and formalities which should be observed in the case of granting licenses under prohibitions and restrictions, which may be the agreement to be maintained. Mr. Wilson proposes that the conditions to be fulfilled and the formalities to be observed in order to obtain such licenses shall be drawn up in the clearest fashion so that the public may be aware of them; that the issue of certificates of licenses should be as simple as possible and that there should be no delay in issuing them to applicants, and no loophole be left for traffic in licenses.

Moreover, according to Mr. Wilson's plan, each contracting state is to be assured a fair share of the importation allowed under the license system, according to the average volume of trade of the respective countries in the particular class of goods in question. Also no distinction is to be made between direct and indirect shipment under the licenses.

After some discussion, in which Mr. Wilson explained that the average volume of trade need not be taken too literally, the American proposal was sent to a subcommittee for examination.

**FIBER BOARD PLANT SOLD**  
NEW YORK (AP).—The International Paper Company has purchased the Fiber Board Mill Company of Midland, Ont., according to A. R. Graustein, president of the International Paper Company. Work has been started on a new mill at Midland, which will have a capacity of 50 tons of fiber board a day, Mr. Graustein said.

## Platform of "Big Business" to Be Offered Both Parties

Will Contain 14 Planks—Special Interest Shown in Walsh Bill Dealing With Utilities

Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK.—A "platform of industry," containing 14 planks is now under construction by "big business."

Industrial leaders, business men and economists from all parts of the country are building it and will present it at the annual convention of the National Association of Manufacturers to be held in Chattanooga, Tenn., Oct. 25 to 27 inclusive.

The platform will be presented to both political parties as representing the views of the Nation's business men.

Some of the principal planks to be considered are:  
Government and business.  
Taxation and regulation of big interests.  
Employment regulations.  
Transportation.  
Immigration and naturalization.  
International relations.  
Tariff.  
Foreign trade policies.  
Merchant marine.  
Federal reserve banking system.  
Waterways development.  
Flood control and agriculture.

**Interest in Utility Control**  
The convention is interested in the resolution which it is understood Thomas J. Walsh (D.), Senator from Montana, will introduce, which calls for an investigation by Congress of

the consolidation and capitalization of public utility corporations, particularly those selling electricity and gas.

The association has been watching this situation very closely since Congress adjourned and has had the backing of industries generally, business men, and many newspapers in its campaign to "put more business in government and less government in business." For this reason the association asked 100 business and industrial leaders to accept membership on the committee which will pass on the "industrial platform."

The tariff will be presented by W. W. Nichols, chairman of the board of the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company of Milwaukee. The greater purposes of industry will be discussed by Edward J. Yetter of Denver, president of the Manufacturers' and Merchants' Association of Colorado. Transportation, with special reference to the influence of motor transport, will be discussed by S. P. Bush of Columbus, O., and aviation, by Clarence M. Young, director of aeronautics, United States Department of Commerce.

**VENEZUELAN OIL OUTPUT**  
Venezuelan oil production totaled 5,762,225 barrels in September, an average of 192,074 barrels a day, compared with 5,290,807 or 176,671 daily in August and 5,112,652 or 163,767 daily in September, 1926.

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4-DOOR SEDAN  
Forty Miles An Hour  
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No longer need you drive your new car at twenty miles an hour for 500 tedious miles.

Studebaker engineers in great new research laboratories and on the Million Dollar Proving Ground have made it possible for purchasers of the Dictator, Commander and President to drive their new cars at an initial speed of forty miles per hour. No car excels in precision of manufacture.

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And after being broken in at speeds up to forty miles per hour The Dictator will give you a smooth, comfortable, honest mile-a-minute.

Change oil at 500 and 1000 miles and every 2500 miles thereafter.

Let us loan you a Dictator to drive!

\$100 worth of extra equipment without extra cost

Front and rear bumpers; shock absorbers; engine thermometer and hydromatic gasoline gauge on the dash; incidental lock to ignition and steering; 4-wheel brakes; full-size balloon tires; no-draft, rainproof ventilating windshield; oil filter; automatic windshield cleaner; rear-vision mirror; rear traffic signal light; cowl lights; silken curtains; two-beam acorn headlights, controlled from steering wheel.

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**RESTORING** dull, off-color teeth to polished whiteness is a recent dental achievement.

It's been found that dingy teeth come from a film that forms on teeth. A stubborn film old-type dentifrices did not success-

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Only one tube to a family. 2072



## Labor Takes New Measures to Study Way to Real Progress

Believes it Based on Educational Forces Rather Than Mere Enumeration—Boston Trade Union College Founds Course on This Premise

Education rather than force of numbers as the fundamental means whereby organized labor may best help itself individually and collectively, and be an instrument for progress in present day world conditions is the basis upon which the Boston Trade Union College, organized in 1919 as the first educational venture of its kind in the world, is ready to begin its amplified work for the season.

Since its foundation its primary plan has been approximated in many cities of the United States and Europe, the most notable example of which, perhaps, is the Philadelphia Labor College. Both are a part of the international adult education movement in its direct relation to the worker, and are endorsed by the American Federation of Labor.

The Boston Trade Union College was initiated by workers for workers, differing, thereby, from the educational departments available to workers in various settlement houses in that those programs have been initiated by representatives of the leisure class for workers.

**Gives All Share in Work**  
The plan makes it possible for the student, the professor, and the organized worker to share alike in the initiating and conduct of courses. It becomes the direct responsibility of all to share in contributing suggestions about the types of courses to be arranged, agreement upon the place of conduct, and of advertising and paying for the instruction which aims primarily at giving the worker a better understanding of the complex pattern of the world in which he lives, and how to advance not only the cause of labor, but of humanity in general.

Emphasis is placed upon the practical course, so that in the comparatively short time allotted every provision is made for the dissemination of information and instruction, together with methods of using them, which are clearly workable to perceptible advantage by the worker in his relation to the group.

This year it was the co-operative decision of the membership to develop over from last year, that a course was desirable in "The Social Technique of Committee Work," together with a co-operative study of conditions and methods making for effective meetings of committees, boards, and other conference groups. This is considered an important development in the program, because it is apparent that the worker in general is unaccustomed to thinking about, though he is beginning to realize that informal discussion of current problems is not only necessary to a better understanding and sympathetic solidarity, but that such discussion can be lifted into the realm of art.

**To Develop Expressive Diction**  
A collateral course in English and expression, with new to developing the art of speech making, the power of participating in discussion of current topics that inspire the formulation of opinions and their expression is arranged to supplement the course at Wellesley college for problems in committee work.

The latter course, which is a new departure this year, is designed as an engineering view of group conference. Problems calling for individual decision by an expert, those calling for individually prepared decision offered for group determination and those which can be worked out jointly by the group will be considered upon the premise that the broadening of activity in organized labor, is drawing increasing numbers of workers for committee work, and that tasks of office can only be accomplished in proportion as the worker is able to consider, and to discuss his problem with associates, or those whose conviction will be based upon clarity of argument and an accurate survey of the points at issue.

**Most All Students Union Men**  
The majority of students enrolled are representatives of organized labor; some additional students are related to the group primarily by their sympathy and friendliness to

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Look for the sign of the Blue Ship.  
Our crew's waste command all the doings of Boston Harbor.

Burgoyne," he continued. "It was he who, though humiliated by Congress and affronted by some officers who owed him their obedience, participated in all the efforts to confront and destroy Burgoyne's army. 'The need for bringing out the association of Gen. George Washington with this day is greater because a modern school, who have been dubbed the 'tyro historians,' have set afoot a movement deliberately intended to depreciate Washington as a boy, as a young man, as a soldier, as a man of affairs, as general, as President, and as the admired and glorious figure in war, in peace, and at his own fireside."

## MASONS RECEIVE HIGH HONORS

Southern Jurisdiction, Scottish Rite, Elects Many for Special Rank

**Special from Monitor Bureau**  
WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—At an executive session of the Supreme Council, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry, southern jurisdiction, 436 thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Masons were selected to receive the rank and decoration of Knight Commanders of the Court of Honor and their investiture took place later. Those elected represented 33 states, District of Columbia, Canal Zone, China, Philippine Islands and Porto Rico.

Also 226 Knights Commander of the Court of Honor were elected to receive the thirty-third degree, the highest honor within the province of the Supreme Council. Thirty-three states, the District of Columbia, Canal Zone, China, Hawaii and the Philippine Islands were represented on this list.

Masons who render meritorious service to the order, and especially to the Scottish Rite, are eligible for these posts of honor. A limited number are elected at each session of the council. To receive the thirty-third degree one must have been a Knight Commander for four years.

## What Is Aviation? This Will Tell You

Remarkable Growth of Industry Causes Government to Interpret Words

Growth of aviation has become so pronounced that the United States Government has officially defined aeronautical terms for the Nation's air transport as follows:

**Aeronautics**—The science and art pertaining to the flight of aircraft.

**Aviation**—The art of operating heavier-than-air craft.

**Aerostation**—The art of operating lighter-than-air craft.

**Airport**—An airport is a locality, either water or land, adapted for the landing or taking-off of aircraft, and which provides facilities for shelter, supplies, and repair of aircraft; or a place used regularly for the receiving or discharging of passengers or cargo by air.

**Airway**—An air route between air traffic centers, with landing facilities at intervals, equipped with aids to air navigation and a communication system for transmission of information pertaining to the operation of aircraft. The term "airway" may apply to an air route for either land planes or seaplanes or both.

## PANAMA CANAL SETS RECORD

PANAMA (AP)—A new high record for passage of vessels through the Panama Canal during a 15-day period was established during the first half of October. During these 15 days 253 commercial vessels passed through the canal paying a total of \$1,168,735 in tolls.

"Washington was the man who directly made the victory by holding in check the only British force which could possibly have aided or relieved

the hero of the battle of Saratoga by Albert B. Hart, professor of government at Harvard University, in an address here at the closing ceremonies of the observance of the 150th anniversary of the Revolutionary engagement which terminated in the surrender of General Burgoyne.

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## What the Masonic Fraternity and Predicated Organizations Are Doing Today

3. Freemasonry as Brotherly Love

By ROBERT L. CLEGG, 33°

Editor-in-Chief, The Masonic History Company

TO CONFINE our record to the official figures would be misleading. Every Freemason of any experience worth mentioning knows well that the complete account is far from being limited to what gets printed in the transactions, the published proceedings. Much is done privately that has little or no memorial among the documentary evidence of Lodge or Grand Lodge. These essentially Masonic expressions of zeal are often hidden, locked in the safe repositories of faithful breasts; they are not for exhibition generally, even to the members of the brotherhood.

Being done for the pleasure of it and not for the publicity, one hesitates to allude to these instances that come so conspicuously thronging into the memory. They are many and memorable. To write gratefully of them at length is tempting, yet that is difficult because the accepted rule is silence, and in what is here set forth the only excuse is that when official records are presented there must be some convincing assertion introducing them that Freemasonry in the furtherance of its instruction and its usefulness never stops short at what is done formally and officially. Ever and always the Masonic objective is for personal service, individual effort.

Let me briefly mention—and the allusion is made with diffidence because of reasons already explained—an occurrence only recently completed. At Utica, New York, the corner stone of a new building has just been laid on the Masonic Home grounds. This is a further addition to the monumental structures there that tell so eloquently of the hearty devotion of the brethren in the Empire State. But this edifice is to honor particularly the Senior Past Grand Master, Col. John W. Vrooman. From him the Masonic Home has always had lively co-operation and support. His beloved name will be permanently attached to this memorial building. Generations to come will rightly think of him as of one peculiarly identified with the Home and its service, a Masonic official of ability and faithfulness. All this is properly of record.

**Practical Freemasonry**  
But there are other services not appearing so prominently in our human archives, our written and printed collections of facts. True, Colonel Vrooman's war career, his civil life, his efforts as a citizen to promote public betterment—these and many such achievements along with his readiness to join in caring with others for the indigent and bereaved are well known. He has done more. There are six boys he and his wife adopted and trained up to fulfill the duties of American manhood. Colonel Vrooman's Freemasonry was always taken seriously.

There are others. And if you wish one word to express Freemasonry it is "others." Brotherly love is indeed the practice of what St. Paul tells in that wonderful thirteenth chapter of his Epistle to the Corinthians, but charity, there or in the Craft, means not the furnishing of aims in any perfunctory style. The objective of Freemasonry is to put brotherliness at work.

The outcome is various. Men are different. Yet the energy is affectionate and that from of old is the established and traditional motive power for good.

For the complete story of Masonic brotherliness in action the records fall us, so much is omitted from the available documents of the Craft. Nothing is found there of the princely gifts to education by John Huntington of Cleveland. He was a Freemason tried and true, but his greater benefactions were deliberately spread abroad with lavish hand for community benefit, for youth desiring

practiced, numerous examples could readily be cited of the Masonic benevolence in various countries. One is especially worth noting here and now because of its anniversary. A charity fund was advocated by Past Grand Master the Earl of Dalketh in the Grand Lodge of England on Nov. 21, 1724. The minutes show that a committee was appointed on March 17, 1725, and on May 10, 1727, the Grand Master, the Earl of Inchiquin, announced that on St. John's day he would appoint three brethren of the committee of seven and a treasurer to put into execution the resolutions relating to a general charity. Accordingly this was done on June 24, 1727, 200 years ago, and that responsibility has ever since been faithfully and diligently borne.

**Two Continents Linked**  
Another early instance arising in the same Grand Lodge and having peculiar interest from an American point of view is found in the minutes dated Dec. 13, 1733. We are told of the report rendered to the Grand Lodge of the efforts made "to collect the charity of this Society toward enabling the Trustees to send distressed Brethren from Georgia where they may be comfortably provided for."

A royal charter for the colonization of Georgia had the previous year been authorized and issued. Prospects were encouraging for those venturing so far away and the Grand Lodge did what it could to start the emigrants happily on their adventurous journey. Lodges were not reluctant in their support of the cause. Brother W. John Songhurst has discovered an earlier but equally typical allusion to the benevolence of a local lodge that was mentioned in the Newcastle Courant of Dec. 30, 1732, as having "ordered a considerable sum of money to be distributed among the poor, families sent to Georgia."

Masonic benevolence is therefore neither new nor strange, neither lagged nor nigardly. Well do the words of Addison apply to the Craft charities: "Gifts and aims are the expression, not the essence of this virtue."

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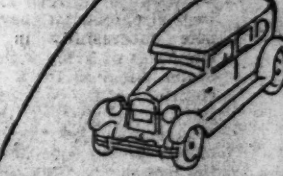
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## NEBRASKA CROPS ALMOST DOUBLE AVERAGE VALUE

Total Estimate \$436,153,000  
—Farmers 'Coming Back'  
Financially

LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 19 (Special).—Nebraska this year has produced field crops valued at approximately \$436,153,000, according to a preliminary estimate by F. K. Reed, assistant statistician of the State and federal division of agricultural statistics in Nebraska. This is 62 per cent above values for 1926 and 48 per cent above the five-year average. The estimate includes hay, grains, fruit, potatoes and sugar beets.

Mr. Reed fixes the corn production at 268,700,000 bushels, which at market prices is valued at \$226,000,000. Wheat is listed at 75,501,000 bushels and valued at \$84,000,000. Oats produced 61,552,000 bushels, valued at \$26,620,000. The sugar beet production is estimated at 7,536,000; hay around \$65,000,000, and the potato crop about \$9,800,000.

Just what these crops mean to Nebraska may be shown when it is stated that the corn crop exceeded the five-year average by 64,000,000 bushels and the wheat crop is nearly twice as large as the five-year average. The oat crop is nearly 1,000,000 bushels greater than the five-year average, and the same hay crop nearly 1,000,000 tons more than the five-year average.

Along with these crops, feeding operations are reported breaking all records in western Nebraska this season. More stock will be fed this winter, according to present indications, than ever before in this part of the State; and this is also true of the upper end of the North Platte Valley, the reports say. Grass on the ranges is reported in excellent condition.

Diversified farming, agricultural experts say, is one of the greatest helps to the farmer in the State, and it is generally being put into practice. The value of Nebraska's livestock and poultry, together with their byproducts, equal that of her field crops. It is roughly estimated that \$380,000,000 worth of live stock, poultry, dairy and poultry products will be marketed this year, and that 70 per cent of this year's corn crop will be fed and about one-half of the hay crop.

It is estimated that approximately

\$75,000,000 worth of corn will be marketed between December and March. Live stock will bring in twice that much. Wheat is figured to have brought from the markets to the pocketbooks of Nebraska \$63,000,000.

## BRITISH YOUTH GOING TO CANADA

New Zealand and Australia  
Also Absorbing Bands of  
Young Emigrants

Special from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON—Happy, hopeful boy emigrants filled with the joy of adventure and faith in the opportunity that new worlds offer, have poured out of crowded cities on their way to the wide open spaces of the Canadian plains, and a number of other parties have been arranged; 150 have sailed for New Zealand, and others have gone to Australia.

They travel under various commonwealth and other arrangements, including those of the Church of England Council of Empire Settlements' scheme, the New Zealand Seapower's Acknowledgment of Debt to British Seamen Fund, and the British and Canadian Governments' scheme. A million pounds is to be spent in 10 years on the last-named plan.

A circular issued in connection with this plan says: "The two governments desire that British boys between the ages of 14 and 20 who are assisted to proceed to Canada to work on farms should be able to look forward to a definite career on the land. Under the scheme boys, on reaching 21 years of age, provided that they have acquired the necessary training and experience by working for wages on a farm in Canada and have saved approximately £100, will be eligible for a cash advance not exceeding £500 for the purchase of a farm, stock, and equipment."

It is a wonderful opportunity for youngsters for whom the home land is too full to provide, and the fact that it exists cannot be too widely known.



Architect's Drawing of the International House at the University of California, Made Possible by a Gift of \$1,750,000 by John D. Rockefeller Jr., and Which Will Duplicate the Institution in New York Provided by the Same Source, Is Expected to Duplicate Also, the Cementing of International Ties Among Students Who Will Take Back With Them to Their Different Countries Memories of a Brotherhood That Will Do Much to Conserve the Peace of the World.

out Europe and the people of that continent are rapidly coming to the conclusion that the nation first to become really dry is destined to become the leading nation of Europe.

"In Germany we fully realize that the problem of the use of intoxicating liquor must be dealt with in this generation and we are going ahead with our campaigns to the end that the use of alcohol should be reduced. "The dry United States is furnishing us a wonderful example. It has provided an example for all the countries of Europe; it has given strength to the organizations which are battling alcoholism, and it has weakened very materially the forces which are fighting for retention of the saloon."

"In Germany we are making rapid strides to a local option law. The change from a monarchy to a republic has greatly aided the work. Our people have come to the realization that they are the government and they have the right to a vote to tell the Government whether or not they want saloons."

"I believe the time is not far off when Germany will lose her very questionable reputation of being the drinking nation. Just previous to my sailing for the United States, the National Committee for Local Option presented a petition containing 2,500,000 signatures to the Reichstag, calling for the enactment of a local option law."

"We are following the example of the United States, starting from the local option law and in time we will achieve the same great victories which you of America have achieved, —a national dryness."

consumption of alcohol. Now I find Boston, New York, Chicago and other large cities of the country tremendously changed; the saloons are gone, but everywhere I find other and, I should think, more profitable enterprises occupying their former locations.

"No nation of Europe can today compete with the United States in manufacturing, merchandising, finance, social or family life, and one of the outstanding reasons is because the United States is a dry nation. This fact is being recognized through-

## World Students Under One Roof Enhances Peace, Says Educator

Dr. Campbell, President of University of California,  
Sees Great Good to Come of Rockefeller  
Gift of International House

BERKELEY, Calif. (Special Correspondence).—"A most generous contribution in behalf of world-wide understanding and peace," was the statement made by W. W. Campbell, president of the University of California, in describing the recent gift of \$1,750,000 by John D. Rockefeller Jr., for construction of a Pacific Coast "International House" at that university, and of which George W. Kelham, San Francisco, is architect.

"The idea of this institution was encouraged by the phenomenal success of a similar institution provided by Mr. Rockefeller in New York several years ago," Dr. Campbell explained. "That project represented the first attempt in history to gather a considerable community of university students, representing all nations, beneath one roof. It is the opinion of our regents, administration officials, and professors, who are familiar with the subject, that the International House in New York represents one of the most constructive efforts in behalf of international peace now being made in the United States."

"We are enthusiastic over the promise of having a duplicate at the University of California, directly across San Francisco Bay from the Golden Gate, through which pass ships of every nation."

According to present plans, the dormitory will accommodate nearly 500 students in residence, each with an individual room. In addition there will be social centers where American students can make friends with

those from foreign lands. At present there is no such gathering place for those of different nations. There will be many features available for both resident and associate members, such as dining, social, assembly and committee rooms. A part of the building will be reserved for women students. "The University of California occupies a strategic focal point in the world's activities," Dr. Campbell declared. "It is attended by more foreign students than any other American institution of higher education. Its influence is reaching out into all parts of the civilized world and attracting earnest seekers to its lecture

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rooms. Each year there are between 600 and 700 students enrolled in Berkeley from foreign countries. Last year 49 countries were represented.

"The International House will provide for fully 300 of these students. The remaining space—approximately one-third of the entire area, will be assigned to American students. This will enable them to associate and become friends, learning about the good points in their different types of civilizations."

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## ALBANIA FACES POLITICAL CRISIS

To Avert Defeat Ahmed Bey  
Zogu Is Expected to Re-  
construct His Cabinet

By Wireless via Postal Telegraph  
from Halifax

ROME, Oct. 19.—A conflict has arisen between the Albanian Parliament and the Cabinet, the causes of which are not clearly outlined in the dispatches published in the Rome newspapers from Tirana, but which indicate that the latter is in a precarious position and may resign within the next few days.

Ahmed Bey Zogu, President of the Republic, seems to have contemplated the reconstruction of the Cabinet some time ago, but there was no talk of a general ministerial crisis, so that this announcement has created a feeling of surprise in Rome circles.

It appears that several Albanian deputies have raised the question of the rumors about ministerial changes and challenged the Cabinet to ask the Albanian Parliament for a vote of confidence in order to show that the Cabinet continued to enjoy the support of the House.

The Cabinet has not accepted the proposal, the result being that many of the deputies have decided to vote against the Government when the question of confidence is put to the House. In order to avoid a parliamentary defeat, Ahmed Bey Zogu is expected to reconstruct his Cabinet.

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## America's Gains in Dry Era Stressed by German Visitor

European Nations Must Abandon Alcoholism If  
They Want to Progress, He Says

Nations of Europe must do away with alcoholism if they are to compete successfully in industry or standards of living with a dry United States, declared Dr. F. H. Otto Mele, chairman of the National Association for Local Option in Germany, who was a guest of members of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League at the Boston City Club, as he concluded a two months' visit to the United States.

Dr. Mele declared he was profoundly impressed with the changes for the better which he has noted in this country since the days of the Eighteenth Amendment.

"I visited this country several years before national prohibition," said Dr. Mele, "and here in Boston and New York I saw the great number of saloons then and noted the

consumption of alcohol. Now I find Boston, New York, Chicago and other large cities of the country tremendously changed; the saloons are gone, but everywhere I find other and, I should think, more profitable enterprises occupying their former locations.

"No nation of Europe can today compete with the United States in manufacturing, merchandising, finance, social or family life, and one of the outstanding reasons is because the United States is a dry nation. This fact is being recognized through-



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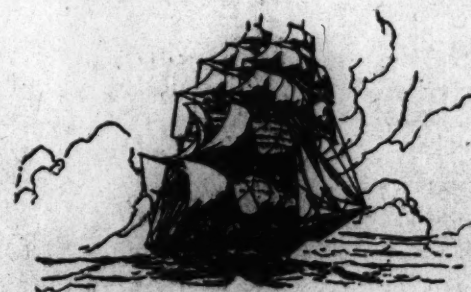
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## GOLD INDUSTRY FACES REVIVAL IN CALIFORNIA

Power and Irrigation, By-Products of Hydraulic Mining, Point to Way

SAN FRANCISCO (Staff Correspondence)—Millions of dollars in gold may annually pour from the hills of California once more and at the same time irrigation water for the farmer and electric power for everyone become available in increased quantity if a plan for the resumption of hydraulic mining in California becomes effective.

In 1883 the gold production of California was estimated at approximately \$24,300,000, but for more than 40 years it has been reduced by more than one-half. This falling off was not due, however, to exhaustion of the mines, for some estimates of gold remaining in the gravel deposits of northern California are as high as \$60,000,000. It was because hydraulic mining, as then practiced, was damaging to agriculture and shipping, and was forbidden by law.

In the days of '49 the pioneers of California washed gold from the hills with tin pans and a whirling motion which sloshed out the sand and gravel and left the heavy gold. As mining developed, sluices and over riffles in which quicksilver caught the yellow metal.

The sediment which had deposited its gold in the riffles did not stop after it had cleared the sluices. It went on down into the rivers, clogging them with silt and mud, raising the level, causing floods, and even threatening navigation in San Francisco Bay, where, it was said, the Golden Gate itself might be closed in time if something was not done.

In 1861 and 1862 three great waves of high water coming from the mountains brought so much sediment to action. It was later reported that the flow of mining debris had ruined more than 40,000 acres of farm and fruit land, damaged approximately 270,000 acres, and caused a visible loss and depreciation of \$16,000,000.

This led to federal legislation against hydraulic mining which, together with a series of injunction suits, suddenly put an almost full stop to gold mining in California. At that time the investment in the State's hydraulic mining industry amounted to upward of \$100,000,000, including the cost of more than 5000 miles of flumes, water storage dams, long bed-rock working tunnels, equipment and land. Many hundreds of men were thrown out of work, and a heavy economic loss was felt by the State as a whole.

**Streams and Lands Protected**  
Under the Caminetti Act, passed by Congress in 1893, a body of three United States Army engineers, appointed by the president, and headed under the name California Debris Commission, hydraulic mining was, under this act, made unlawful in the Great Valley basin of California except under license from the commission and under conditions approved by it in order to prevent further damage to navigable streams and adjacent lands.

The commission was empowered to build impounding dams and settling reservoirs for the retention of debris at suitable points above the head of navigation, when appropriations were made by law, the Government to be reimbursed by a 3 per cent tax on the production of hydraulic mines using these facilities.

But appropriations for dams were not forthcoming, and the revival of mining which had been expected did not come. About 1900 some log and brush dams were constructed and a little mining was resumed, but these were soon filled with bowlders, gravel and sand, and proved subject to such easy destruction that the commission ruled against them and demanded structures of concrete or masonry.

The first dam of this type was constructed in the north fork of the Yuba River a short distance below Bullards' Bar in 1918, making possible the resumption of hydraulic mining on a large scale at the Brandy City mine. Five years later the dam was raised to 170 feet, providing storage for 80,000,000 cubic yards of debris. Power developed by the storage waters of the dam was capitalized to cover nearly the entire cost of the project.

**Success May Revive Industry**  
The success of this venture has led to revive the hopes of mining men that "hydraulic mining" might once more become a leading industry of California, and gold once more a leading product. The company which operates the Bullards' Bar Dam is now engaged in arranging for construction of a similar but much larger enterprise at the Narrows on the Yuba River near Smartsville, developing storage for 350,000,000 cubic yards of debris and being financed largely by electric power production. Each yard of gravel to be washed by such a project, it is estimated, will contain from 5 to 10 cents' worth of gold.

Mining men have gathered upon numerous occasions within recent weeks to discuss the possibilities of initiating a second "gold rush" in northern California. The section on mineral resources of the Common-

wealth Club of California has done much to agitate the subject, and agricultural interests have indicated their intention of opposing any attempt to create another debris hazard. A plan which would be beneficial to all concerned, combining mining, irrigation and power development is generally considered the only condition under which hydraulic mining will be permitted to resume operations.

Thus benefit to all industries through increased activities, increased production and the rebuilding of an abandoned industry in California is seen in the possibility of gold returning to its old place in the daily affairs of the Golden State.

## TRADE PROGRAM FULLY INDORSED

(Continued from Page 1)

lished reciprocal tariff rates with Germany.

"We have been told by a traditional friend of ours in Europe," said Mr. Barnes, "that, having completed a reciprocal tariff with Germany which gives Germany unusually low rates on certain products, automatically our own on the same products must rise. The American concept is that a tariff as fairly placed as we know how, shall be applied uniformly without discrimination on every article that falls within that description."

World trade and shipping construction figures in tonnage and money values, Mr. Barnes said, show that a recovery in world commerce is under way which will raise the living standards of 500,000,000 people of the Orient, and which will restore to the 300,000,000 people of Europe, the opportunity of everyday employment.

Agriculture received consideration from the National Chamber of Commerce councilors when the report of the organization's committee on agricultural service was made by Dwight B. Heard of Phoenix, Ariz., its chairman.

"America has no more complex problem than that of devising ways and means to bring agriculture to its proper balance in our national life," Mr. Heard said. "Knowledge of the facts involved, courage, common sense and determination to use the facts as a basis for improving conditions, should solve this farm problem, complex as it is."

"The very processes of nature make it well-nigh impossible to control agricultural production. However, commodity distribution and marketing are steadily becoming co-operative. This method, through standardization of products, regularity of quantity delivery and favorable market financing is shortening the economic road from farm producer to consumer with advantage to both."

**Sees Farm Dollar Grow**  
"Sympathetic gesture does not improve the farmers' income. The service program urged by the chamber and steadily put into action by our member organizations is bound to improve the buying power of the farmers' dollar. The United States Chamber of Commerce, through its agricultural service, has been steadily formulating a constructive practical plan of action by which the chamber members can put into effect greater teamwork between organized business and agriculture."

Charles G. Lonsdale of St. Louis, Mo., sounded the National Chamber of Commerce policy in regard to the merchant plan in telling the councilors that it was contrary to the organization's program to indorse encouragement of further Government investment in merchant shipping.

Difficulties under which American shipping is operating in competition with the Government were outlined by the St. Louis banker, who asserted, however, that figures showed government-operated shipping services to be losing cargo tonnages to the privately operated lines.

William Pratt of New Orleans, in discussing the legislative recommendation for government development of flood control on the Mississippi River, said the greatest obstacle to flood protection has been public apathy.

**BOSTON HOTEL MEN HOSTS**  
More than 60 New Jersey hotel men were guests of the Boston Hotel Association on the closing lap of a vacation tour which took them through the Adirondacks and Canada. The visitors, members of the New Jersey Hotel Association, were entertained at seven of the largest Boston hotels and made a motor trip to Lexington and Concord, voting for this event in preference to an afternoon of golf.

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## STATE CONTROL IN AIR FAVORED

Adequate Laws Needed to  
Safeguard Trade Aviation,  
Engineers Are Told

Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK—Development of commercial aviation is taking a leading place in the proceedings of the fourth annual aeronautic meeting sponsored by the Society of Automotive Engineers here, at which engineers from all sections of the United States are in attendance.

Airports, safety devices, regulations of state and federal character, together with technical material which is the result of research and study of the year just past, are receiving special attention also.

Adequate state regulation of aircraft which will eliminate unsafe and condemned airplanes is one of the most vital needs in the present development of aviation, according to Clarence M. Young, director of aeronautics of the Department of Commerce.

**Removal of Flight Hazards**  
In a paper on the technical problems of control of airplane airworthiness, Mr. Young declared that no great progress in commercial flying could be made until state legislatures adopted regulatory measures adequate to insure the removal of all preventable flight hazards.

A conference of manufacturers and operators will be called for Dec. 4, Mr. Young announced, to consider various phases of safety regulation. On Oct. 1 the Department of Commerce began requirements for stress analysis before approval will be granted, and aircraft design. Further steps, especially in the field of navigation instruments are needed, Mr. Young said.

E. W. Stedman, wing commander and chief aeronautical engineer of the Department of National Defense, Ottawa, Can., stressed the importance of the International Commission for Air Navigation established subsequent to the World War.

**Merit of Designs Compared**  
A. H. G. Fokker of the Atlantic Aircraft Corporation and the designer of the multi-motored airplanes used by Commander Richard E. Byrd, in his polar and transatlantic flights, read a technical paper on single, twin and triple-motored aircraft.

Relative merits of monoplane and biplane construction were considered in a paper by C. H. Chatfield of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. While both types have their own advantages, he declared that the monoplane is evidently gaining and that there seems to be a distinct tendency among builders developing new and original types of construction to give most of their attention to monoplanes.

At the opening session papers on metal airplane construction were delivered by W. B. Stout, of the Stout Metal Airplane Company; Charles E. Hall of Charles W. Hall, Inc.; Jean Roche, Army Air Corps; Commander R. D. Weyerbacher, U. S. N., Naval Aircraft Factory, and L. I. Sikorsky, Sikorsky Aero Engineering Corporation. E. N. Fales of the Army Air Corps read a paper on wind-tunnel testing.

TELEGRAPH PAY RISES  
PUT ON MERIT BASIS

Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, Oct. 19—Employees of the Western Union Telegraph Company who receive less than \$3000 a year will receive increases in pay of from \$5 to \$10 a month beginning Jan. 1, according to a statement made here following an agreement between the company and the employees' association.

According to the contract signed in the executive offices of the company here, about 15,000 employees will benefit and the amount of increase will be approximately \$1,500,000. In the absence of a statement from officials of the company, Morris L. Harner, vice-president of the Association of Western Union Employees, one of the signatories, told of the agreement, which had its inception in a conference held here on Oct. 10. Increases are to be awarded on a basis of merit, to be determined by an advisory committee comprising both employers and employees.

**MAYOR WALKER TO RETIRE**  
Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, Oct. 19—Mayor James J. Walker has announced that at the expiration of his term of office on Dec. 31, 1929, he will retire to private life. This ending reports that he was to be a candidate to succeed Gov. Alfred E. Smith. Mayor Walker made the first announcement at a dinner at the Biltmore Hotel and has just confirmed it.

There have been no changes since then, however, that have made consolidation less desirable. Mr. Andrews went on: "The Transportation Act gave the Interstate Commerce Commission power to fix rates on their own initiative, but under existing conditions this administration is a more complicated and difficult task than is fair to impose upon any body of commissioners."

**Shows Need of Consolidating**  
"Under" rate-fixing conditions which call upon the public for the payment of a fair amount it is clear that some favorably situated roads will make more than others. If one rate was made for a strong road and another for a weak, the public would naturally use the road with the lower rate. The remedy for this is a consolidation in each section that would give competitors similar operating costs."

The advantages of such a consolidation mentioned include, he said, ability to ship by more direct routes; cheaper maintenance for roads because of equipment remaining more on home lines; more shipments handled by single carrier from origin to destination; better terminal use; better relation to fuel supply; elimination of excessive capitalization.

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## CANADIAN ROUTE FROM LAKES TO SEA WINS FAVOR

Compares to Panama Canal,  
Says Massachusetts Man—  
Urges Rail Mergers

Two projects of national importance were advocated before members of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts at their annual meeting in Boston in that railroad consolidation is a primary necessity if the United States is to have a strong system, and that the St. Lawrence waterway project, the making of a ship-way from the Great Lakes to the sea, be carried out at once.

Orta L. Stone, general manager of the Associated Industries, said, in discussing the latter: "Once the project becomes an actuality I venture the opinion that the economists and historians of the future will marvel that in the year 1927 there were iconoclasts so obtuse as to fail to realize what this outstanding development of the St. Lawrence meant as an economic asset. I surmise the results will be comparable to those that followed the opening of the Panama Canal."

**Rail Consolidation Indorsed**  
Charles A. Andrews, former president of the Associated Industries, discussing railroad consolidation as a national policy, said that three things at least could be said regarding it: "First, that it was conceived by Congress at the close of the war to be a matter of great importance and necessity that the many independent railroads of the country should be combined into a comparatively few systems and that Congress undertook to provide in the transportation act for such combination or consolidation of the railroads, to be accomplished by them voluntarily."

"Second, that the railroads themselves, and in fact a very large proportion of expressed public opinion, attached great importance to the subject of consolidation and believed it to be advisable and necessary."

"Third, that in the seven years since the passage of the Transportation Act in 1920, in which railroad consolidation was authorized and encouraged, only a comparatively small amount of consolidation has taken place."

"There have been no changes since then, however, that have made consolidation less desirable." Mr. Andrews went on: "The Transportation Act gave the Interstate Commerce Commission power to fix rates on their own initiative, but under existing conditions this administration is a more complicated and difficult task than is fair to impose upon any body of commissioners."

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The advantages of such a consolidation mentioned include, he said, ability to ship by more direct routes; cheaper maintenance for roads because of equipment remaining more on home lines; more shipments handled by single carrier from origin to destination; better terminal use; better relation to fuel supply; elimination of excessive capitalization.

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"Under" rate-fixing conditions which call upon the public for the payment of a fair amount it is clear that some favorably situated roads will make more than others. If one rate was made for a strong road and another for a weak, the public would naturally use the road with the lower rate. The remedy for this is a consolidation in each section that would give competitors similar operating costs."

The advantages of such a consolidation mentioned include, he said, ability to ship by more direct routes; cheaper maintenance for roads because of equipment remaining more on home lines; more shipments handled by single carrier from origin to destination; better terminal use; better relation to fuel supply; elimination of excessive capitalization.

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## LITHUANIA ALLEGES POLAND ATTACKING ITS INDEPENDENCE

Charge Made That Poles Have Far-Reaching Scheme  
Aimed at Existence of State

GENEVA, Oct. 19 (AP)—The charge that the Polish Government is putting in operation a far-reaching scheme directed against the very existence of an independent Lithuania is contained in an appeal to the League of Nations made by Lithuania against Poland, which the League made public late today.

The appeal charges Poland with persecuting Lithuanians. Appealing to the Council under Article 11 of the League Covenant, which refers to the endangering of friendly relations among nations, Lithuania asks the Council to establish Poland's responsibility in the matter.

Lithuania maintains in its appeal that suppression of the schools in Vilna is a violation of the Polish minority treaty of 1919 and that persecution of the clergy is a serious infringement of Poland's concordat with the Holy See whereby Poland guaranteed the clergy special legal protection.

The Lithuanian appeal declares that this mistreatment of the clergy is a violation of the League's stipulation that members maintain justice and scrupulous respect for treaty obligations.

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**Italian Station**  
OPENS IN NEW YORK  
NEW YORK, Oct. 19 (AP)—A new radio station, which its sponsors say, is to be devoted to the broadcasting of programs intended to help Italians in America, to grasp the meaning of American institutions, customs and ideals was dedicated yesterday by Senator Guglielmo Marconi, inventor of wireless telegraphy.

The new station will be operated by the Italian educational broadcasting corporation in co-operation with the Corriere d'America, an Italian language newspaper. The station's call letters are taken from the name of the newspaper, WCDA, it was announced tonight, will broadcast on a wavelength of 211.1 meters or 1420 kilocycles.

**Objets d'Art**  
A New Gift Corner  
Lalique Glass



## MAINE RETAINS DIRECT PRIMARY BY TWO TO ONE

Return to Caucus—Con-  
vention Plan Defeated in  
Special Election

PORTLAND, Me., Oct. 19 (AP)—Maine has chosen to retain the direct primary. By a sweeping vote of nearly two to one the State in a special election has rejected a referendum seeking a return to the caucus and convention system of nominating candidates for public office.

Although an active campaign had been carried on for weeks to bring about a repeal of the primary law, the election brought only approximately 60,000 voters. The normal vote of the State is about 200,000.

The cities, regarded as the mainstay of the repeal forces, for the most part voted to retain the primary.

In a statement issued immediately after the result was announced, Gov. Ralph O. Brewster, who, with Percival P. Baxter, former Governor, led the fight to retain the existing law, called upon "all good citizens to work together to develop a public sentiment that will sanction and require the observance of the laws as to the nominating practices and expenditures, interest of fair play among candidates, and to inculcate respect for law."

The direct primary law was enacted in Maine in 1911 by exercise of the initiative and referendum provision of the state constitution after taking action. Widespread dissatisfaction with the workings of the system was expressed by spokesmen for both political parties at various times, the charge being made that the primary actually entailed the expense of a double election and was meaningless.

The state conventions of both Republican and Democratic parties in 1923 adopted planks asking that the question of the primary be referred to the people, but the Legislature of that year took no action. To bring about the referendum the same plan that led to adoption of the primary in the first instance was resorted to.

The movement to bring about a return to the convention system of nomination was led by William T. Cobb of Rockland, a former Governor.

## MADRAS LECTURERS DISCUSS RELIGION

Protestantism, Hinduism, Re-  
form Movements Reviewed

BOMBAY (Special Correspondence)—The lecture program now running at the Madras Young Men's Christian Association is an interesting example of the friendly exchange of thought and experience between men of different national and religious traditions. A course of 25 lectures on "The History of Religion" has been introduced by a professor of the Christian College, with a lecture on the historical method in the study of religion.

The subject is then developed by a striking succession of lectures by the president of the local Ramakrishna Mission, a judge of the High Court, the vice-chancellor of the university, professors of the university, a former minister of state, the editor of a leading newspaper, and others.

The course traces the earlier phases of Hinduism, the Protestant movement, the age of Hindu revival, the reform period and modern movements, and concludes with a lecture by a Hindu professor on Jesus Christ.

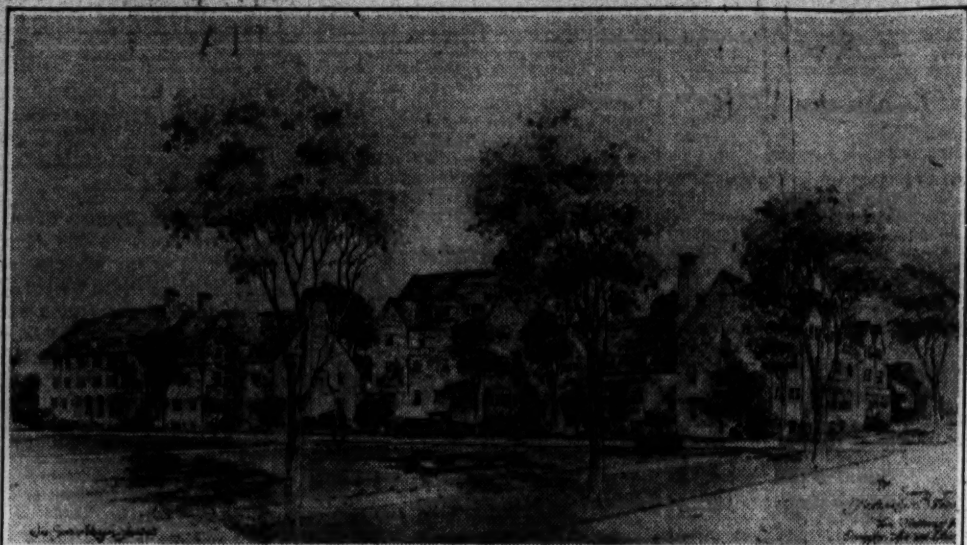
At the Sunday meetings the subjects dealt with include courses on the history of the Christian movement in Europe and in India, and among the speakers are Christians and Hindus, missionaries, a labor leader, the managing director of a European firm, the Bishop of Madras, and a Swarthmore lecturer.

There are also classes, lecture courses, and discussion groups on rural reconstruction, internationalism, Indian art and music, education, religion, and many other subjects. These are made possible by the co-operation of friends of the Young Men's Christian Association, representing many schools of thought.

**MR. FORT IN NEW POSITION**  
Gerrit Fort has resigned the position of vice-president of the Boston & Maine Railroad to become president of the Raymond & Whitcomb Company, an international travel organization. He will succeed Charles H. Wilson, who is to become president of the board of that company.

Mr. Fort joined the Boston & Maine staff in 1920 after service as assistant director of the United States Railroad Administration, and directed the inauguration of a group of fast passenger trains on this road.

## College Girls Gave University These Buildings



Sorority Group at Northwestern University at Evanston, Ill., Erected Through Funds Raised by Members of 14 Girls' Societies in Four-Year Campaign.

## Sororities Raise \$270,000 Fund for Buildings at Northwestern

Members of 14 Sororities Adopt Novel Money-Making  
Methods in Their Campaign to Help  
University's Development

EVANSTON, Ill. (Special Correspondence)—Members of 14 sororities at Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., have been writing cookbooks for housewives of the United States, selling popcorn, and holding every variety of rummage sale in an effort to raise \$270,000 for the building of the 14 new sorority houses on the University campus.

The University is financing the major portion of the building program, each sorority being required to raise 25 per cent of the \$75,000 required to construct each house, before the school authorities will commence building. The houses have been completed during the summer.

Four years ago the university listened to the earnest pleas of the sororities and announced that any group which raised one-fourth of the amount necessary to build a home costing in the neighborhood of \$75,000 would be given by the university a site on which to build and that the university would co-operate in financing the building. As soon as the university announced that if the sororities would do their part, the members of the sororities got busy. Many novel methods were adopted by them to raise the necessary amount.

**Novel Methods Adopted**  
Members of Pi Beta Phi, made baskets of sandwiches and sold them in the dormitories. The members of Alpha Phi started a tea room on one of the principal streets of Evanston. A cookbook was prepared by the members of Alpha Gamma Delta. The Theta Book Shop, with a circulating library of the latest novels, was opened by members of Kappa Alpha Theta.

One of the most novel of the money-raising devices was—that adopted by the members of Kappa Kappa Gamma. This was a perambulating kitchen on an old Ford truck. Tempting viands were offered for sale hot from the kitchen, which took up its stand at strategic places for catching the hungry.

In addition, the sorority girls also sold popcorn, Christmas cards, held rummage sales, acted as agents for various commodities, gave bridge parties and did innumerable other things to add to their house nest-egg.

**Great Effort Exerted**  
"That these splendid homes of stone did not come without great effort goes without saying," said Miss Mary Ross Potter, counselor for women at Northwestern. Approximately 25 per cent of the cost of building each house and some funds for furnishing were raised before work was started on the construction a little more than a year ago. The sorority houses, which are

built in groups of three and four on two quadrangles covering two square blocks, cost approximately \$75,000 each. Each group planned the interior of its own house. Consequently no two houses are alike; each shows marked individuality, while at the same time conforming to the same type of architecture. On the main floor of each house is a spacious living room, a library, and a porch, open or inclosed, opening upon a terrace toward the court; an office, a suite of rooms for the hostess, and a visitor's suite, dining rooms, kitchens and maid's quarters. Each house has a chapter room.

All student rooms are on the second and third floors. On the second floor is a lounge intended primarily for members of the group not living in the house. Each house is equipped with a small laundry for use of the individual residents, a large trunk room, a utility room on the second or third floor, an incinerator; electric refrigeration; indeed, nothing has been omitted which seemed desirable for student welfare and comfort.

**Keys Formally Presented**  
The 14 sororities that received the keys to their new houses from President Scott are: Alpha Chi Omega, Alpha Gamma Delta, Alpha Omicron Pi, Alpha Phi, Alpha Xi Delta, Chi Omega, Delta Delta Delta, Delta Gamma, Delta Zeta, Gamma Phi Beta, Kappa Alpha Theta, Kappa

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**Delta, Kappa Kappa Gamma and Pi  
Beta Phi.**  
The formal presentation of the keys to these attractive new houses took place this fall. The event marked a fulfillment of the plans of Walter Dill Scott, president of Northwestern University. The university provided the architect and general supervisory staff as well as the site for the buildings. The members of the sororities provided a fund of approximately \$270,000 and have assumed financial obligations equal to the entire cost of the 14 buildings.

## PRESBYTERIAN FUND FOR PENSIONS RAISED

**Special from Monitor Bureau**  
NEW YORK.—The announcement that the Presbyterian Church had succeeded in raising a fund of \$5,000,000 to provide pensions for its ministers has just been announced to the Presbyterian Synod of New Jersey, now meeting here, by the Rev. Joseph E. Curry of Cranbury, N. J., chairman of the state committee. The direction of the national campaign to raise this fund was under Will Hays of New York.

Under the plan which went into effect Oct. 1, each church must pay into the fund annually 7½ per cent of the salary paid its pastor, while the minister himself must pay in 2½ per cent of his annual income each year. After 35 years of service or under other conditions, the minister receives half of his average salary throughout his years of active work, with minimum annual pension of \$600 and maximum of \$2000. It was declared that while the average salary now paid Presbyterian ministers is around \$2700 a year, there are many who do not receive more than \$600 a year.

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## WOMEN PUT LAW AHEAD OF PARTY

W. C. T. U. of North Caro-  
lina Sees Democratic Defeat  
If Wet Is Nominated

RALEIGH, N. C. (Special Correspondence)—"If the Democratic Party nominates a wet candidate for President in 1928, it will wreck the Democratic Party and split the 'Solid South' asunder," Dr. Mary Harris Armour of Georgia, nationally known temperance speaker, told the forty-eighth annual convention of the North Carolina Woman's Christian Temperance Union, in session here. She declared that the nomination of Gov. Alfred E. Smith of New York or any other "wet" would mean Democratic defeat.

"The greatest fight the W. C. T. U. and other dries of the Democratic Party have ever had on their hands, they have right now," she continued. "Ten million men have banded themselves together and have vowed that they will not vote for any man nor any 'wet' party." Other speakers on the program subscribed to Dr. Armour's warning.

The sessions of the convention were held in the Edens Street Methodist Church. Mrs. Annie Williams of Guilford College, declared that "the Anglo-Saxon and dry South will never support an affirmed wet as the head of the Government."

Dr. William L. Poteat, president emeritus of Wake Forest College, and Josephus Daniels, formerly Secretary of the Navy, were also among the speakers. The latter made no personal comment as to Governor Smith or others being talked of for the Democratic presidential nomination. Another speaker was the Rev. C. A. Upchurch, superintendent of the North Carolina Anti-Saloon League, who voiced his opposition to the nomination of any anti-prohibitionist.

The convention showed that there is a strong determination among the W. C. T. U. forces of this State to forestall the nomination of a wet as President, even if it means breaking away from former party affiliations.

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**Alien Who Wants to Be Citizen  
Has Willing Hands to Help Him**  
**Federal Government Has School With Textbook to  
Teach Applicant How to Go About It, and Co-  
operates With States in the Work**

**Special from Monitor Bureau**  
WASHINGTON.—New progress in Americanization is being made increasingly evident since the Federal Government began to take an active part in training immigrants in the ideals of citizenship, and the co-operation of the naturalization bureau with the states and with different agencies interested in the establishing of a solid citizenry is showing excellent results.

Since 1915 when active federal participation in Americanization work began, unrelated efforts have become correlated through a common national purpose and a number of state legislatures have made specific laws and appropriations for teaching American citizenship ideals in the public schools.

The Federal Government has a citizen textbook of which 55,000 copies were distributed to 485 communities in various parts of the country during the fiscal year 1927. Raymond F. Crist, commissioner of naturalization, is given the authority by law to publish this textbook and monthly naturalization bulletin, "and in this duty to secure the aid of and co-operation with the official state and national organizations, including those concerned with vocational education."

Part I of the textbook teaches the citizenship candidate the language of his daily activities. It shows him what to say when he goes to the grocery, how to use the libraries, how to put money in the bank, encouraging thrift and neighborliness and other desirable characteristics. Part II tells the foreigner of the life of his own community, pointing out its opportunities. Particular attention is given to the work which the community does for its citizens and the part they have in making it a better place in which to live.

The history and Government of the United States is set forth in simple form in Part III "in order that those soon to become citizens may understand better the ideals for which our Nation has always striven" and

## Alien Who Wants to Be Citizen Has Willing Hands to Help Him

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## What's In The Air Today

British Commercial Flying Noted for Safe and Regular Service—France Experiments With "Submarine Seaplane"—Italy Bases Hopes on De Pinedo

No. 8 of a Series of Articles on the Present Status of Commercial Aeronautics  
By LORD THOMSON  
Former Secretary of State for Air, Great Britain



HE three countries whose names appear in the heading of this article are great air powers, in the sense that they possess powerful air forces. But, and largely for this very reason, their progress in commercial aviation has not been so rapid as that of Germany. In all of them government subsidies are being paid to air traffic companies, but since the requirements of these latter are small compared with the orders placed for naval and military airplanes, it follows inevitably that commercial aviation is the design of "fighters" and "bombers" than to commercial types. Now the difference between a fighting airplane and one designed for taking passengers is as great as that between a battleship and an ocean liner; moreover, as time goes on, this difference will become more accentuated.

Performance, power and speed at great altitudes are the important considerations in one case; safety, comfort, general handiness and low running costs, in the other. To carry out thoroughly the experiment and research required for the development of both types would involve a very considerable expenditure of public and private money without immediate returns. No country, so far, has been able to develop commercial aviation on a sufficiently generous scale, while at the same time maintaining naval and military air forces.

Within the limits of the British Isles themselves there is little scope for commercial aviation; the distances are too short, the railway services too good, and the motorcars too numerous. Air travel becomes a business proposition only when flights of at least 500 miles are made or when a strip of ocean like the Channel has to be crossed. Thus it is that Imperial Airways, the British traffic company in Great Britain, corresponding to Luft Hansa, operates mainly outside Britain and provides regular air communications between Croydon (London's principal airport) and Paris, Basel, Zurich, Amsterdam (where connections are made with the Swedish and German air transport systems), Cologne (where connection is made with the German line to Munich), and outside Europe a fortnightly service between Cairo and India via Bagdad. On the other hand, there is no regular British service between London and Edinburgh or Glasgow.

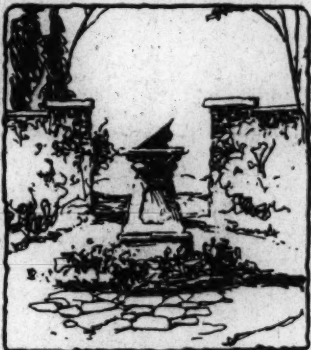
### Safe, Regular Service

The British air transport system enjoys a deservedly high reputation for safety and regularity in its service. During the seven years ending

chines which, according to its designers, will fly above or swim below the surface of the sea. It would be foolish to sneer at this idea as impractical and far-fetched. In aviation, the incredible of today is often the possible, if not the accomplished fact, of tomorrow. In any case, the French are wise to experiment with seaplanes, for their air future will depend largely on the development of this type of aircraft.

Italy's aviation problem is similar in many ways to that of Britain; her long coast line and interests overseas necessitate the use of seaplanes or amphibians. Italian engineers, pilots, and mechanics can hold their own with those of any race, and great things may be expected from them. If they find an outlet for their energies in the organization and equipment of an air transport system providing safe and regular communications across the Mediterranean and Adriatic. In this way, Italy will lay the foundations of air power far more solidly than by the maintenance of an air force of such size—"that the drone of motors will drown all other sounds in Italy, and the wings of airplanes above the peninsula will eclipse the sun." The foregoing is an extract from a speech by Signor Mussolini, paraphrased in the process of translation.

The Marquess de Pinedo has perhaps a clearer notion of Italy's requirements. He has been urging, among other things, the construction of seaplanes navigable on the surface of the water. This idea is far from being fantastic, the seaworthiness of seaplanes is surprising, although explainable on aero-static theories. They skim over the roughest sea and neither crash into the waves nor wallow in the troughs. Pinedo's Atlantic flights aroused the wildest enthusiasm throughout Italy, where his name is a household word. If his popularity and influence are sufficiently maintained to enable him to put his ideas into practice, it will be fortunate for Italy and not less so for Europe.



"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

### So They Might See

London

IT WAS cold outside a toy shop and the windows were "steamy." Children from the poorer districts, who had in tow three or four younger children, had brought them up to view the huge display. Confronted by the steamy windows, the children seemed likely to be disappointed. But the little girl in charge, recognizing this, with a resourcefulness seldom seen in one so young, opened the shop door and with her apron rubbed the mist away from the inside of the door windows, so giving her charges at least the opportunity of gazing through into the crowded shop.

The children's delight was obvious, and one felt that the "little mother" had by her loving action given the children a promised treat.

### MAYOR HALTS RAILWAY ON RIVERSIDE DRIVE

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Mayor Walker has just served notice on the New York Central Railroad Company to discontinue track laying operations on Riverside Drive Parkway property owned by the city, regardless of a permit obtained by the railroad company from the Transit Commission giving authority to lay the tracks.

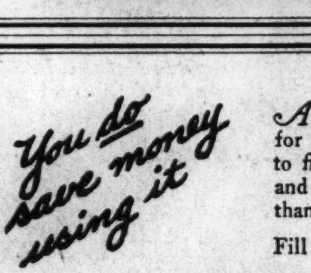
Alexander S. Layman, general counsel of the railroad, demurred from the order, advising the Mayor that inasmuch as the permit was granted by the Transit Commission, the railroad company would look to the Transit Commission for an order of removal. Mayor Walker said the board of estimate would notify the Transit Commission of its action, but would not ask the commission—a state body—to act for the city in the protection of city-owned land if that land has been illegally occupied.



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## With the Libraries

Analyzing an Immigrant Community

By ELEANOR E. LEDBETTER  
Librarian of Broadway Branch, Cleveland Public Library

THE librarian who, for the first time, undertakes to work in an immigrant community is apt to be at a loss as to how or where to begin. In order to extend the use of the library, she must know who the people are, their habits of life, and the languages they can read; and she wonders how to acquire this information.

In some cases she will find that surveys have been made by social, political or philanthropic organizations, and these will be suggestive to her, but she should not rely completely on them without corroboration. Too often the compilation has been made by persons lacking both the scientific attitude and the historical background necessary for accurate understanding. Moreover, the investigation which the librarian makes for herself will have for her fuller meaning than any she can read. And in making it she will see leading out avenues of possibilities which would not suggest themselves to workers along other lines.

The first textbook for study in the city directory. The colored pages in the front (or the back) give a great amount of information as to the organizations and institutions of the district, and these pages one should study with a map of the city spread before one on which to locate each agency mentioned.

The directory is a local and practical source of approximately correct information. The United States census gives official and authoritative figures of incomparable value where they can be selected with reference to a definite local district which has not changed in the interval between the collection of the statistics and their publication. The community chest organization is apt to have records which cover the city very thoroughly in some ways, but rather sketchily in those sections where there are few individual contributors. In the latter class are most immigrant districts, since their residents usually make their contributions as part of the quota of the industries in which they are employed. The records of charitable organizations must be used with great caution, as their contacts are only with the unfortunate and the socially abnormal, while the library's program must be directed for the most part to the great mass of the normally situated.

### Chiefly on Foot

The librarian's own study should be largely made on foot. Walking through the main street and the little by-streets and alleys, the dead-end streets and the important thoroughfares gives one an idea, obtainable in no other way, of the type of people, of home conditions, and of city service. Languages spoken are pretty sure to be indicated by the signs on drug stores and on restaurants, and by the inscriptions on the corner stones of churches, and by the names of social halls.

The churches are a fruitful field for study, the very name of the patron saint being often an index to the nationality of the local group. A

MARY RUTH GAUL  
INSURANCE  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION  
WITH FACILITIES FOR THE  
BEST OBTAINABLE SERVICE  
AND RATES  
MAY I QUOTE THAT NEXT  
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I WILL BE PLEASED TO DO SO.

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Office Phone Lombard 5270  
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Driver-Salesman Call

He will give you full information  
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lent working knowledge of social manners and morals. The man in any given district who has the widest accurate information of individuals is probably the local postal superintendent. His office limits very closely the information which he can divulge, but he knows the national origins of the people of the district, street by street, learning this from the mail which they get, the newspapers they take, and the money orders they send abroad. He can help the librarian very much in getting a general understanding of her district.

Points of Information Sought  
These are the principal sources of reliable information in an immigrant community. By consultation with them, the librarian will seek to learn:

(1) The countries from which her possible public comes, so as to know their homeland interests.  
(2) The languages they can read, and which they like best to read, so as to know what to buy for her book collection.  
(3) Their educational and intellectual status, so as to estimate their reading possibilities.  
(4) Their principal occupations, which have a bearing on (3) and (5).  
(5) Their working hours, so as to know what time they have available for reading.  
(6) Their home conditions, to know whether these are such as to provide comfort for reading and proper care of books drawn.  
(7) Whether there are private or society libraries already maintained by the people themselves; if so, what books they have, and the conditions of circulation, to determine whether there is danger of duplication or overlapping of effort.

The librarian who has thus studied her community should proceed to her work with a clear understanding of the people she is to serve, the people in whose places in which people show their real selves. The immigrant is often very devout; his church is his substitute for his father's home, Jesus his brother and friend, and in his church the alien, of whatever faith, can scarcely help but feel the atmosphere of love and longing. In his recreations he shows another aspect. The amateur drama expresses his genuine interest, the musical society his primal yearnings, the social party his love of fellowship. In all of them he shows his own and his own people's sense of duty and honor, showing himself freely, naturally, and honestly. In these places one sees immigrants as people whom one may be glad to serve and proud to claim as friends.

Commercial theaters and movies are not for the most part expressions of inherent interest. Rather they are, like the bowling club, steps on the road to Americanization, preceding that high spot, the acquisition of the first car. The culmination comes when the man takes up golf and his wife learns bridge. Then they have ceased to be immigrants and have become Americans, and while they have gained in the transition, they have also lost much that was lovely and fine.

Police officials who have been long in a district may understand it pretty well. Public school principals have a fairly good idea of the social and economic status of the homes of their children, but parochial school teachers know more deeply the problems of the home life, their contacts being less official and more intimate. Long established merchants, grocers and business know the languages and the racial origins of their customers. Social workers know the poor and the unfortunate, and a day spent in accompanying one on a round of visits is an education in itself, where it can be arranged. Local banks and loan associations, especially the latter, are the pulse of the economic body of the community, and their officials can give the best of information regarding the earnings and thrift habits of various groups, and the trend of movements of population. Dance hall inspectors have an excellent knowledge of the social life of the district.

### PRINTING ENGRAVING

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YEATMAN GRIFFITH

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**DEWEES**

"Fashion in Good Taste"

Gotham Gold Stripe Silk Stockings

That Wear

Quality-Service Campaign, October 17-22

For the New Season and for Some Early Christmas Shopping

Style 512—child for style, cotton feet for wear, cotton top for comfort. 1.75

Style 400—sturdy service weight, elastic cotton top, cotton feet for wear. 1.85

Style 984—fine chiffon and silk from top to toe. 2.50

Style 990—chiffon and silk top, cotton feet. 1.85

Style 1810—exquisite service—sheer hose, silk from top to toe. 2.75

Others, too, from 1.75-2.75; boxes of 3 pair, 5.10 up (saving 15c).

Gothams come in a large range of colors, including the newest.

**Rugs and Carpets**

The kind you are looking for and of which you may be justly proud. Woven in our own great Mills and sold in all the leading cities, the Hardwick and Magee Wiltons stand unrivalled.

Of special interest are our personally selected importations of—

**Oriental Rugs**

**Hardwick & Magee Co.**

1220 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

## RESEARCH URGED IN ADVERTISING

Standards of Training for Experts Sought, Says Chicago Executive

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 19.—To obtain a cross section of the use of advertising expenditures in the United States, the committee on education and research of the International Advertising Association expects during the first year of its activity to survey 1000 cases of advertising. It was announced here by Walter A. Strong, committee chairman, publisher of the Chicago Daily News and secretary of the audit bureau of circulation.

No business is safe today unless it can follow developments of the research laboratory and advertising is not exempt. Mr. Strong told members of the numerous advertising associations gathered here at a meeting, under auspices of the Advertising Council of the Chicago Association of Commerce. He said that this committee planned to gather all the facts that can be obtained from advertising organizations with research departments to do original study of its own and to work with the Federal Government.

"We would like to establish standards of training for advertising men," Mr. Strong added, commenting on the idea that anyone can become an advertising expert without special training.

Fred R. Zimmerman, Governor of Wisconsin, came from his capital by airplane to address the advertising men and women. As a lack of truth in advertising means a lack of soundness in business and life, he said, the state has an interest in seeing

that advertising is kept at the highest ethical standard.

Speaking of progress made in purifying advertising, Governor Zimmerman said that legislation to compel stock salesmen to differentiate between an investment and speculation has been widely passed and urged that honest advertisers were entitled to the same sort of protection. In Wisconsin posters and other outdoor advertising are somewhat regulated by state law, he pointed out. "Look back to conditions of 50 years ago," he said, "and anyone will be convinced that advertising, like all other businesses, has learned the value of truth."

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing yesterday were the following:

Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Beachy, Chicago, Ill.

Mrs. Charlton Chamberlain, Virginia.

Miss Gladys G. Close, Iowa, Calif.

Miss Elizabeth A. Laux, Orange, Mass.

Mrs. Pauline Duncan, Beach Bluff, Mass.

Mrs. Carrie E. Cunningham, Marblehead, Mass.

Mrs. Gladys G. Close, Iowa, Calif.

Miss Gladys P. Welding, Leonia, N. J.

Mrs. Elizabeth C. Haggood, Orange, Mass.

Bell-Walnut 5220

Patterns drafted to measurement

DAY AND EVENING CLASSES

**The Modern School of Designing, Dressmaking & Millinery**

401 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Operating power machine taught

**Ask Your Neighbor**

Family Washing and Ironing at a price you can afford.

**New Way Laundries**

West Phila. Plant: 4099-17 Arden St.

Baltimore 6164

Germanstown Plant: 400-13 E. Rittenhouse St.

Germanstown 7300

Branch at Media 1178

Established 1823

Charge Accounts Solicited

**E. Bradford Clarke Co.**

1520 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia

**Sausage and Scrapple**

Start now with these two delicious breakfast dishes and ours is the best you have ever eaten.

Sausage, per lb., 42c

Scrapple, per lb., 20c

Strictly Family Grocers for Over 100 Years

TRY

**March's**

Philadelphia

Scrapple

A delicious pork product fried like sausage.

Six Pounds for One Dollar

Parcel Post Paid

(Add 3 cents per pound postage above zone 3)

**A. H. March Packing Company**

BRIDGEPORT, PA.

**100% PURE STROOK CAMEL'S HAIR COATS FOR WOMEN WITH LARGE COLLARS—BEAVER—85.00**

OUR FEATURE—COAT ALL SIZES—34 TO 44 and the dress of—mannish mixture 49.75

**BONWIT TELLER & CO**

now at 13th—PHILADELPHIA

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## Sunset Stories

More About Squiffletree, Scroggins and Co.

LEANING comfortably against the trunk of an English elm (Ulmus Campestre) on Boston Common was Roger P. Scroggins. He seemed to be enjoying himself as a matter of fact he was enjoying himself. He was watching someone else work. The someone else was his new partner, Squiffletree, the absent-minded squirrel—Squiffletree, Scroggins and Co. being the name of the partnership.

Mr. Scroggins's part was to sit and use his powerful memory. Squiffletree's part was to scurry, run, dart, hustle and otherwise busy himself in finding food.

As Squiffletree found food, Mr. Scroggins watched him hide it and remembered where it was hidden. The remembering was very important, because Squiffletree didn't remember well at all, and until the partnership was formed, never was sure from autumn to spring that any of the food he found and hid would ever be found again.

Now, with Mr. Scroggins's help, Squiffletree had nothing to do but get the food.

"You're doing very well," called Mr. Scroggins to his partner, as Squiffletree for the thirty-second time emptied a mouthful of nuts into a small hole.

"Thank you," said Squiffletree and hurried away, his body close to the ground and sniffing sharply at every object that his nose told him was worth sniffing.

A sudden rush of wings. There was Florrie, the prominent pigeon.

"Resting?" she said to Mr. Scroggins.

Scroggins, said Florrie. "You should know that there are a lot of other Squiffletrees besides the father. Where are they?"

Mr. Scroggins clapped his hands together. "A sound question," he said. "Mr. Squiffletree!"

Squiffletree came on the run. "Squiffletree," said Scroggins, "our name is Squiffletree, Scroggins and Company. We have one Squiffletree and we have one Scroggins. Now what we need is a Company. What would you think of having your boys and girls help?"

"Wonderful!" said the grateful Squiffletree. "I'll get them at once." He did get them. And soon the Common lawn was alive with Squiffletrees, darting, scurrying and busying here and there, gathering food for the winter. While serene and remembering against the tree trunk sat Scroggins.

Mr. Scroggins jumped up in dis-

YORK, PA.

**Hershey Baking Company**

Bakers of Good Things to Eat

"Dawn Donuts" Our Specialty

Known for Quality Coal and Dependable Service.

**LANSDOWNE ICE and COAL COMPANY**

Melrose and Baltimore Avenues

LANSDOWNE, PA.

Phone Lansdowne 2062-2440

**We Pay 4%**

on Savings accounts and allow four checks a month totalling \$100; or 2% on checking account.

Mortgage Loans Made

Safe Deposit Boxes Rented \$3.50 per year up.

**SUBURBAN TITLE & TRUST CO.**

60th St. Theatre Bldg. and 7012

Garrett Road, Upper Darby, Branch Office West Chester, Pike and Lansdowne Aves., Lansdowne.

**Ide's Shop**

Autumn Display

Frocks Coats

Lingerie

Edgmont at Sixth

CHESTER, PA.



# Interesting Features of News Gathered From Many Parts of the World

## SPAIN BUILDING GOOD ROADS FOR MOTOR TRAFFIC

### Country Leaps From Oil Lamp to Electric Light, From Stagecoach to Taxi

MADRID (Special Correspondence)—Spain, the country which lost no time in scrapping the oil lamp and fixed an electric bulb in every cottage, has now practically done away with the old stagecoach. Everywhere horse and mule traffic is being displaced by motorbuses, private cars and taxicabs. The Government is building hundreds of miles of new "firm" or solid roads for more traffic with unusual enterprise and enthusiasm. It is recognized that the transport difficulties in a country with so irregular a topography, seamed with chains of mountains, costly to bore for tunnels, and heavy for ox and mule, with rivers navigable only at their mouth, can best be solved by the use of the petrol motor.

Many districts in Spain are still unexplored by the average visitor and this is one of the greatest charms of the country. Big touring cars carrying 20 passengers or more are now, however, coming all the way from Paris. The main roads are excellent for such service, and Spain, especially in the north, is today one of the most suitable countries for touring, as the traffic is not yet too heavy, the climate reliable and the people hospitable.

**Regulation of Traffic**  
The impetus given to motoring recently is the outstanding feature in the life of the streets of Madrid. The ensuing traffic problems have been resolutely faced by the authorities who have now a well-instructed corps of white-helmeted policemen regulating the great stream of private cars and taxicabs along the Calle Alcalá, the city's central artery. This is a state of congestion most of the time, which is due chiefly to the popularity of the taxicab.

Five years ago the taxicab was unknown in the capital. An English company then started a service and their example was soon followed by a dozen others. Today there are over 500 taxicabs with an average of three cars each. A fleet of new Fiat and Citroën, smartly equipped and uniform in size and color, was the first to make its appearance, and it has been followed by second-hand cars of every size and denomination. Fares are very low, the two-seaters charging only 40 centimos (some 7 cents) per kilometer and the larger cars 50 centimos (10 cents). Every day in the heat of the summer a score or so of these taxicabs are seen on trips of 50 and 60 miles distant from the capital, and the excursion habit is gaining ground.

## Monopoly Opposed

Several attempts have been made to capture the taxicab service in Madrid, but the authorities have set their face against a monopoly, although they propose to grant one in the case of petrol. Consequently there is no field for a monopoly, and the public are well and cheaply served. The intense traffic resulting has obliged the municipal authorities to install electric apparatus with which to regulate it at several difficult crossings and mark the roadway with white lines between which foot passengers must cross over.

The public have, after the first initial struggle to break rules and regulations and a few fines, taken to the arrangement kindly. By a well-developed system groups of foot passengers are now held up and patiently look for the policeman's signal to cross the thoroughfare.

America shares with France the honors in regard to supplying the biggest number of motorcars, although Great Britain has no reason to complain of the comparatively large purchases by the wealthy classes of the highest-priced vehicle in the world despite the imposition of heavy customs duties on entering Spain. Visitors, even those making a very short stay, are advised to look for the life of old Spain in the vicinity of modern Madrid. To leave the luxurious lounge of one of the big hotels, step into an American car of the latest model, fill up with gasoline at a petrol pump around the corner and then to find yourself almost in the twinkling of an eye in a queer old village where time seems to have stopped long ago, is an experience not easily forgotten. There are several of these within easy distance, such as Camporreal, Alcobendas and others. In half an hour or so the motorcar has, for the visitor, seemingly moved the hands of the clock back 200 years. For the villager it puts time forward at a pace with which he cannot keep up, except in one respect: the Spanish villager has learned how to charge the tourist modern prices for meals served in his own primitive way.

## GWALIOR OPENS FARM COLONY

All Comers Are Eligible Regardless of Caste—Every Aid Available

BOMBAY (Special Correspondence)—The Government of Gwalior, the largest state in central India, has initiated a colonization scheme whereby large plots of agricultural lands will be given almost free on certain easy terms to men of any class who are willing to use them for agriculture. The lands offered for farming comprising 100,000 acres, are very fertile and are most favor-

## New American Church in Paris



Original Building Was Erected 70 Years Ago, and the Corner Stone of the New Structure Was Laid on the Anniversary of the Day on Which the First American Organization Was Established on French Soil. It is a Protestant Interdenominational Church.

## CORNER STONE LAID IN PARIS OF THE NEW AMERICAN CHURCH

Special from Monitor Bureau  
PARIS—On the occasion of the seventieth anniversary of the first American religious organization to establish itself on French soil, the American Church of Paris, the corner stone was laid, in the presence of American Embassy and French Government officials, of a new edifice to cost \$500,000. The beautiful building will be on the famous Quai d'Orsay, not far from the Chamber of Deputies and the French Foreign Office, and will face the River Seine.

The pastor, Dr. Joseph Wilson Cochran, who was called four years ago from the Woodward Avenue Presbyterian Church of Detroit to assume his present duties here, inaugurated the movement to erect a new church and was helped by contributions of \$30,000 each from the Congregational and Presbyterian mission boards. Arthur Curtis James and John D. Rockefeller Jr. gave \$100,000 apiece, and Edward Harkness \$30,000. Contributions have also been received locally for various amounts and from many cities in the United States.

The feature of the American Church so much commented on and so much appreciated has been that it united many Protestant creeds in this Paris work. The pulpit has been open to pastors of these denominations, and even recently a notable sermon was delivered by a visitor to Paris, the Rabbi Stephen S. Wise. The American colony here will greatly welcome larger quarters, the old ones having been outgrown, and the building will be an artistic addition to the venerable and rich edifices along the Seine on the Quai d'Orsay.

**FLOWERS**  
The Ideal Gift  
Wilhelm's Logan Flower Shop  
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PHILADELPHIA  
Flowers by Telegraph Anywhere

Walnut Street at Twentieth  
**ENGEL** Philadelphia Pa.  
THERE is a Special Size Department here for the woman who wears larger size garments. Such a choice collection of fashions, all of superlative style, quality and value, is the accomplishment of weeks of planning as only the woman who needs the larger garments can appreciate. Chiffon, Velvets, Crepe, Satins and Cantons, possessing all the smartness of ENGEL-Paris modes. Priced modestly.

There is no richer, fresher milk than our "A" Milk

**Suppree Ice Cream**  
"Notice the Flavor"  
Special Prices for Social Affairs  
**SUPPREE-WILLS-JONES**  
PHILADELPHIA  
CAMDEN CHESTER ATLANTIC CITY JENKINTOWN  
MERCHANTVILLE DARY OCEAN CITY

## CHILD WELFARE IN BRITAIN SETS NEW RECORDS

Not a Single Case Against Inebriety of Parents During Year

Special from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON—This year's report of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children is most encouraging. Although last year's

report of the society showed great improvement on the preceding year, the report just issued is again very much better.

The number of cases inquired into during the year was 38,005, compared with 35,959 the year before. From all this number only 527 prosecutions resulted, against 632 last year. One of the signs of the changing times is that whereas in 1912-13 there were 159,407 children requiring help, last year the number had dropped to 92,949. In the matter of offenses against children, the trend toward better conditions is most significant, and the percentage of prosecutions since 1918 has fallen from 10.2 to 1.4.

In the first few years of the society's history, the majority of cases were due to the drinking habits of parents, but there has been an amazing drop in such cases. From 1907 to 1912 192 persons were, at the instance of the society, committed to state inebriate reformatories. The number has grown less and less, gradually becoming negligible. Last year there was not a single case.

Watching over children who live on canal boats forms an important part of the society's work. Last year 40 canals were watched, and the overcrowding which at one time was the rule ameliorated. The society's agents find that every year more children whose parents are canal workers are left at home or with friends, so that they may attend school and that there is a steady decrease in the number of children working on the boats.

The society's work is well supported by the public, and in spite of the fact that industrial depression in some districts during the year made it inadvisable to attempt the usual collections, the total income of £134,831 was £14,375 greater than the year before.

## Danes Busy With Memorial to Hans Christian Andersen

Sculpture Garden to Contain Characters From Tales of the Famous Story-Teller

COPENHAGEN (Special Correspondence)—Two talented Danish sculptors are busy modeling some forty figures intended for the planned Hans Christian Andersen Park in Copenhagen, and representing characters from his fairy tales.

The idea of such a park seems to spring so spontaneously from the love and veneration of the Danes for one of their greatest and most famous compatriots and the park bids fair to become a unique and imposing memorial of Andersen, the friend of the children and their elders alike.

There is to be an outer zone, surrounded by tall chestnuts, where there will be playing fields and places for sport and meetings. Inside this zone there will be a hedge of lilacs and a hedge of may be bordering a walk. A canal with water lilies forms the boundary of the inner portion and the Hans Andersen Park proper, to which four roads lead.

The center of this island, if one chooses to call it so, is designed to serve as a sculpture garden, and is separated from the canal by a band of green meadow and a low wall of hewn stone. It is surrounded by a row of lime trees which at a height of some nine feet are expanded and trimmed so as to form a flat "wall" wherein are large oval openings through which the sun can send its rays unhindered. It will be possible

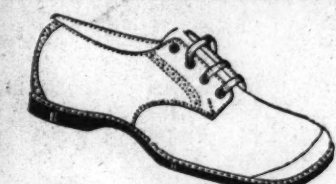
from all sides to see right across this formal sculpture garden, and the trunks of the trees and their trimmed foliage will form a beautiful background.

A most charming collection of figures, in exquisite Danish porcelain, from Hans Christian Andersen's fairy tales, and a beautiful large vase specially modeled for his millions of American friends are on their way to America.

## Fresher by a Day

At 5 A. M. the cows are milked. At 5 A. M. tomorrow the milk is delivered to your doorstep. Truly a remarkable achievement—made possible by our fleet of glass-lined wonder trucks. All Scott-Powell milk is better, sweeter and "Fresher by a Day"

45th and Parrish Sts. Philadelphia  
Telephone Preston 1950  
**SCOTT-POWELL "A" MILK**



**Dalsimer**  
It's a Feet to Fit Feet Fashionably

1204 to 1208 Market Street  
PHILADELPHIA

The "Toe-Guard" Oxford  
for Sturdy Kiddies

A stout, good looking oxford reinforced with a sole-leather toe. Tan with flexible Spartan sole \$4.75

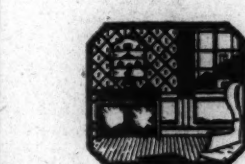
## STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER

Eighth and Market Streets, Philadelphia

## Special Services Offered Home-Makers

Service as Near as Your Telephone

This Store has found new tasks to do—new ways to assist the busy homemaker. We have gone far afield to provide necessary services for the home, and each is performed with expert workmanship, under special supervision.



### Hardwood Floors

Old floors that spoil the looks of your rooms and furnishings can be scraped and refinished to look like new—or a new Hardwood Floor can be laid by our skilled workmen for as little as 32c a square foot!

Telephone Walnut 7100 Ask for Extension 841

### Oriental Rugs

Let us renew the beauty of your valuable rug. Our special cleaning brings back their old splendor, and skillful reweaving often makes small breaks and worn places perfect again.

Telephone Walnut 7100 Ask for Extension 654

### Quilts

Bring that once lovely old quilt back into use and beauty. Our expert workers will clean it, re-cover it, renew it in every way. You may choose the new cover from our extensive assortment. We also make silk quilts to order.

Telephone Walnut 7100 Ask for Extension 431

### Mattresses and Springs

Made to your order! Mattresses of just the size, shape, and material that you want—Box Springs soft or medium or firm, just as you say—not turned out by the thousand all alike. Prices are reasonable, too:

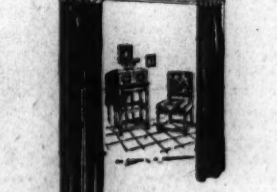
Hair Mattresses—\$45 to \$76  
Box Springs—\$32 to \$50

Telephone Walnut 7100 Ask for Extension 590

### DEFERRED PAYMENTS

—Through our convenient Deferred Payment System you may budget your expenses through several months, if necessary. For information

Telephone Walnut 7100 Ask for Extension 668



### Radiator Covers

Made to fit in with any color scheme or period of furniture—Radiator covers made the radiator a thing of beauty, and are as useful as added tables or window seats; a built-in humidifier makes the room more comfortable, too.

Telephone Walnut 7100 Ask for Extension 841

### Interior Decorating

A consulting service for which there is no charge. A department where ideas and knowledge are the stock in trade. And no problem is too small, no room excepted, for the attention of our experts in this work.

Telephone Walnut 7100 Ask for Extension 311

### Draperies

Now's the time to make selection of your made-to-order draperies. Assortments are complete, with many of the new imported materials, supplies of which are limited. Our Interior Decorating service will help you select them, and expert workmen will make them just the right size and style.

Telephone Walnut 7100 Ask for Extension 531

### Picture Framing

Much of the beauty of a picture depends on the frame. Careful selection and careful handwork on those entrusted to us make pictures, photographs, prints, old and new, become cherished parts of home decoration.

Mirror re-silvering is done here, too, and results are surprising, as each mirror receives TWO coats of silver.

Telephone Walnut 7100 Ask for Extension 572



### Weather Stripping

Winter's around the corner—it's high time to have those windy cracks filled! Our experts will do the job right, with the finest of zinc, bronze, or brass stripping put in a way you could never do yourself.

Telephone Walnut 7100 Ask for Extension 841

### Linoleum

Satisfaction with Linoleum depends on perfect laying. Wise housewives have learned to trust this work to our experts, because whether it is done in the most approved way—felled and cemented—or simply tacked—it will be done as well as possible. Select your Linoleum from our extensive stock, and let us make an estimate.

Telephone Walnut 7100 Ask for Extension 663

### Window Shades

First consult the Interior Decorating department about the choice of color. Then let our workmen measure, cut, and hang your shades as they should be. All shades are hand-painted to order.

Telephone Walnut 7100 Ask for Extension 491

## Man of Ice Age, 25,000 Years Ago, Believed Maker of Relics in Austria

VIENNA (Special Correspondence)—As the result of excavation work carried out in the Wachau region under the direction of Dr. Joseph Bayer, director of the prehistoric section of the Natural History Museum in Vienna, important discoveries are reported, which are expected to throw new light upon life in these parts in prehistoric times.

Following up their discovery of a statue of Venus near Willendorf on the Danube in 1926, diggings have continued, and near the same spot a great hole was unearthed in which were found the bones of a mammoth—its jawbone and huge shoulder-blades, and the bones of a fox of the ice age, together with a statue, carved out of the ivory of the mammoth's tusk. Near by, were also discovered the workshops of the stone masons, where they made their flint weapons, as is proved by the appearance of an anvil made from flint (serpentine stone).

Further diggings led the archaeologists down to the fifth stratum, in which they found a huge fireplace, full of thousands of small pieces of graphite, red chalk, and yellow ochre, in powdered form, which it is suggested may have been the boudoir of an ice age lady, as it may very probably have been the custom even then, for ladies to paint their faces, the statue of Venus being of a rose-red hue. Further, in this fifth stratum were discovered deposits of moraine dust, which must have come originally from the northern countries, and which is still to be found on the mountains of Wachau where the golden vines grow.

From these results, Dr. Bayer concludes the oldest of these strata date from 25,000 years ago, and that the ice age man must have lived in perfect Alpine surroundings; and since the other strata revealed so little, he concludes that after the ice age, there was no further colonization in these parts, until about 8000 B. C. In addition, not 100 yards from the Czechoslovakian border, near Neudorf, excavations have revealed a small store of firestones, broken pots and pans, jugs, etc., all of which are earlier than the stone age, and must go back to beyond 25,000 B. C. These finds are all the more interesting, from the historical point of view, because it has been generally believed that this area was not colonized in prehistoric times.

Dr. Bayer believes that he has discovered a great new Neolithic colonization, which may throw some light upon the breaking up of the great Indo-Germanic invasions of Europe in 2500 B. C., and further excavations are expected to give important information as to the physical make-up of the representatives of this culture.

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## SEVENTY CLUBS IN THE FIRST ROUND

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

**NEW YORK, Oct. 19**—When 70 clubs face the kick-off in the first round of the qualifying competition

If a soccer fan could be found who would be bold enough to say that one of the participants will not be soccer champion of season 1927-1928.

Last season the third tournament, which has been conducted in two parts, a qualifying series to determine the four clubs in each section, east and west, and which each club has to win in two clubs, who secure this honor by virtue of reorganized strength, in the open competition which gets under way in the fall. The Detroit Soccer and Football Club of Detroit, Mich., gained the distinction of winning its way through all the early rounds and then on through the open tourney to the final championship. The Fall River Football Club.

Of the original entry of 111 clubs in the first tournament, 100 were eliminated in the preliminary round. After the completion of that set of games, 74 clubs remained to enter the

Two of the clubs scheduled for games in this round—the Calpe-American Football Club of New York City and the Falco Football Club of Holyoke, Mass.—have forfeited to their opponents by reason of the fact that they could not muster the required number of players. The First German-American Football Club of New York City and the Whittall Carpet Mills Football Club of Worcester, Mass., opponents of the teams which

The impending games will cover 11 states, with Michigan heading the list with eight. The most interesting set of matches will be played in and around Detroit, where two double-headers are scheduled.

## Another Chess Game Adjourned—43 Moves

*By the Associated Press*  
Buenos Aires, Oct. 19

**A**FTER 43 moves the seventeenth game of the world's championship chess match between Jose R. Capablanca, the titleholder, and Alexander A. Alekhine, Russian challenger, was adjourned last night.

Experts consider the position of the pieces favorable to Capablanca.

The game will be continued today. With the usual queen's pawn opening, Capablanca began the seventeenth game. Alekhine also responded with the queen's pawn. At the seventh move the match appeared similar to the preceding ones with no apparent advantage to either side. With the eighth move, however, Alekhine tried to break the deadlock in an attempt to force a decisive result one way or the other.

At the twenty-fifth move after

three hours of play, during which several pieces, including the queens, had been exchanged, the titleholder appeared to have an advantage. The positions of the two players, however, appeared so complicated and difficult that it was impossible to predict the winner.

## PRAIRIE WHEAT POOLS CONTINUE TO GROW

Three Canadian prairie provinces, although in operation only three years, now own 936 country grain elevators, out of the total of 1406 in operation in western Canada. Officials of the pools have announced that plans are now being prepared to maintain the building of elevators next summer, the aim being to provide a pool elevator in every farming district. The province of Saskatchewan, for instance, has 100 elevators in operation.

In Alberta there are 158 pool elevators, in Manitoba, 55, and in Saskatchewan, 725, all owned by the heat pools. Thus the pools control

... of the total grain elevators in the west, the remainder being owned by the private grain companies.

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**NATIONAL PARK AREA**

## NATIONAL PARK AREA STEADILY EXPANDING

SYRACUSE, N. Y. (Special Correspondence)—New York, in general with the modern movement in the United States and elsewhere to increase park areas for the general

add 800 acres to its public domain to become a part of the chain of park lakes under control of Central New York State Parks Commission. Negotiations have been concluded for seven parcels of land, five of which have already been contracted for and are in the hands of the Attorney-General, the other two to be soon possessed by the State.


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# Women's Enterprises, Fashions and Activities

## Story-Telling as a Vocation

STORY-TELLING is not only a charming accomplishment well worth cultivation because of the benefit and pleasure it may bring both to the teller and the listeners, but it has recently attracted more than usual attention as an occupation for women. This is partly due to the increasing interest in what is known as the "Story Hour" as conducted by museums and libraries and partly to the popularity of the stories told over the radio. Both these story-telling mediums have not only delighted thousands of children but have aroused a general interest in story-telling as an art and not an actual profession. This has led in many instances to a study of the history of story-telling by the primitive peoples as the predecessor of books and as the original form of education. The great racial epics were, of necessity, transmitted from one generation to another by word of mouth, and professional story-tellers were trained for that purpose.

Today instruction in story-telling finds its place in the curriculum of preparatory schools for both teachers and librarians, where the future work is to be essentially with children. Some normal schools correlate story-telling in a definite way with the studies of the curriculum, and pupils in training are taught to impress nature study by means of nature stories; history with hero stories and tales of patriotism, while travel stories are correlated directly with geography. Other stories are used to arouse interest in reading, and incidentally to serve as models in composition and choice of words. Some libraries have a regular story-telling hour to arouse interest in the use of the library and results have been evident by the new applicants for library cards who have come flocking to the children's department soon after every story-hour.

### Ways to Learn the Art

Interest in the use of great public museums is being aroused in the same way and notably at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York there is a regular season for story-telling from October until June. The schedule of these stories makes interesting reading for the home story-teller.

### Delicious Honey Fruit Cake

(Dark) and (Large) Honey Biscuits (Large Cookies) Made with honey, nuts, and raisins. Will keep indefinitely under lock and key. Fruit cake, 1 1/2 lbs., \$1.75-2 1/4 lbs., \$3.25. Cookies, 1 lb., \$1.25 per dozen. Order Now for the Holidays. MRS. BLAIR HARDESTY, Boston, E. C. Box 254, W. Va.

**Do your children bring their friends home?**

IS yours the home where the young folk like to have their parties? Are you as proud of it as you should be? If you could look at your home through the eyes of youth, would you see beauty, charm, distinction? There may have been a time when distance from large centers justified out-of-date or shabby home furnishings. But, to-day,



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bring the world's fine furniture and floor coverings to you. To make your selection, visit our nearest wholesale display with a Card of Introduction signed by your local furniture dealer. If you cannot visit these beautiful displays, choose from our catalog at your dealer's store. Either way, the Peck & Hills Plan guarantees quality and enables your dealer to offer you real money-saving opportunities.

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teller, as the program includes subjects based on literature, art, history and geography, and the stories are closely correlated with the instruction given in the public schools, so that the children are unconsciously being instructed as well as delightfully entertained.

In a family group if someone will tell a short story each evening it will be found a delightful contribution to home life, and, if the story is selected with a view to carrying on some definite line of interest, much can be learned in such a way as to be easily remembered. The story-teller need not be an accomplished elocutionist, but it is necessary, either by natural talent or cultivation, to be able to present the story pleasingly. A story for telling should have certain definite characteristics. A clear plot, an interesting beginning, plenty of action, and a strong conclusion are what must be considered in choosing a story, especially when the purpose is more for entertainment than instruction. The story must be told without hesitation and with a sufficiently varied tone to relieve monotony. Correct pronunciation and enunciation of every word are important and any historical or geographical allusions should be looked up in advance, for the story-teller may be asked for further information and it would be awkward not to answer readily and correctly. The inexperienced story-teller may feel more at ease with a loose-leaf copy of the story or the book in her lap, ready for reference, if necessary. It is better to resort to the printed material than to drift along until the thread of the story recedes to one.

**Variety the Spice of Narrative**  
For the person who is unused to the sound of her own voice in public, practicing aloud is essential. One should tell the story over and over again, recalling scenes and incidents rather than memorizing words. While story-telling is not acting, there should always be a freedom of posture, pleasing facial expression, and natural movements of the hands, as variety must be given in every way possible; by rhythmically modulated tones, interesting words, changing rates of speech, and pauses of different lengths. The good story-teller soon finds the importance of occasional pauses, especially after the word-painting of a thrilling scene.

There is no better way of acquiring a fluency of speech than by the practice of story-telling. Imagination unconsciously brightens the voice and the effort to please brings a cheerfulness to the tone. Self-consciousness soon gives way to confidence and the search for story material broadens one's acquaintance with good literature. The inexperienced story-teller should take advantage of every opportunity to hear a professional, noting particularly the details of presentation with which the beginner would naturally be unacquainted. Practice can sometimes be gained by offering one's services as entertainer for a story hour at a community center or an institution for children, thus giving pleasure to others and at the same time getting valuable experience.

## Instead of a Refrigerator

If it is desired to cool lemonade, mango-mango, jelly or custard very quickly, carry out the following hint: Pour some cold water into a bowl and into this put the blue bag about until the water is a dark blue, and then throw in a handful of common salt. The jug or basin of mixture to be cooled is then placed in the water, care being taken that none of the salt gets into it. This method is in fact, very efficacious as ice.

## Outstanding Potted Meat

Many people object to potted ham or tongue because it is highly seasoned. It is apt to be so if used alone, but if it is mixed with an equal part, or even more, of any other sort of finely chopped meat, it is much improved, and may be used for sandwiches or croquettes. It is a good thing to keep on the shelf, for, if one has but a small amount of left-over roast or steak, the addition of a can of potted meat will not only add pliancy, but will also "extend" it.

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This Suit May Be Knitted at Home, and is a Very Smart Costume for the Junior Boy

## Knitted Suits for Junior Boys

THE vogue for hand-knitted suits for children, which originated with the smart French and English mothers, has attained a wide popularity on the American side of the Atlantic. It is not surprising, since in such a suit as the one photographed, the youngster is appropriately and comfortably dressed for most occasions, the greater part of the year.

The smartest of the children's shops sell these suits on a style basis, and a mother may be sure that no smarter mode could be chosen. They are, however, so simple to make that any woman who knits can make them. The straight knit-row and purl-row stitch is used throughout, with the exception of the band at the bottom of the sweater and the bottom of the trousers, where the purl-row is changed to knit-row, and the cuffs of the sweater, where a ribbed cuff is knitted on.

The suit photographed was of sea-blue, with alternate stripes of pumpkin color and white knitted into the jumper. The trousers are of plain blue. Another favorite color combination is cocoa-brown, the jumper striped with henna and jade-green. Delightful color combinations are possible, since almost every imaginable hue and tone is made in sweater yarn.

Hand-knitted garments are light in weight in proportion to their warmth, and they give comfortably in play and sports. They can be laundered by squeezing them through a suds of soap flakes and through several rinses until the water is no longer soapy. Then they should be hung in their proper shape in a bag to drip. When nearly dry they must be spread out on clean white paper, or sheet, and when there is barely a trace of dampness left, pressed with a warm—not hot—iron.

Two pairs of trousers can be provided for each suit, since it is the trousers that get the hardest wear.

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On hot days the trousers can be worn with cotton blouses. Directions for knitting the suit photographed will be sent without charge to anyone who forwards to the Editor of the Women's Department a stamped self-addressed envelope. State the age of the child for which the suit is to be made.

## Roast Chicken

Sometimes it seems difficult to get a roast chicken really tender, but the following recipe is very reliable and quite simple. Rub the breast of the chicken well with lemon juice and steam it for two hours, or until the breast when gently touched rebounds like a sponge. Then remove it from the steamer.

Prepare stuffing as follows: 1 egg well-beaten; 4 tablespoonsful of breadcrumbs; 1 dessertspoonful of finely-chopped parsley; the same proportion of mixed herbs; lemon rind finely grated; 1 ounce of butter; salt and pepper.

Beat all lightly together and stuff the chicken. Rub the breast again with lemon juice, and lay on two rashers of bacon, and thick coating of basting fat. Cover the whole with grease paper. Next take the liquor made when steaming, put it in the baking tin, lay in the chicken, and roast in a moderate oven. About 20 minutes before serving remove the paper and bacon, baste well and cook the breast a golden-brown. Serve hot with brown gravy, rolls of bacon and bread-sauce.

### Gravy

Pour off all fat, boil the remaining liquor with salt, pepper and a little flour to thicken; strain.

## Hints for Housewives

A quick and effective way in which to prepare fresh vegetables, carrots, young potatoes and parsnips is to rub them gently with a steel wire pot-scraper from the dime store; the steel is easily cleansed by holding it under the faucet and tapping it gently.

A clothespin with a strong spring will serve to clasp letters to the lid of an out-of-doors mail box, so that the wind will not blow them away before the postman collects them.

Ribbon book-markers which are inclined to ravel will be more durable if a tiny touch of glue is applied to the raveling end. Children's shoe strings which have lost the cap may be treated with glue and the end rolled into a nice point.

A chamois skin wrung out of clear warm water is effective for washing windows or for dusting furniture.

A curry comb is excellent to clean the brush of a carpet sweeper. Scissors may be needed to clip the threads or ravelings which entangle the brush.

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## The New Autumn Millinery

**Special Correspondence**  
IN THE new autumn millinery the full crowns so popular last season have entirely disappeared. This winter's models show a neatly fitting line, more resembling a man's bowler hat. Even slight fullness here and there introduced by means of small tufts is fast disappearing from the mode. Another outline, common to all, is the absence of brim at the back of the hat.

Small brims are mainly the fashion, and these are cut up in a variety of

dark blue felt was carried out, the effect being that of fretwork. In the accompanying sketch are three distinctive types of autumn millinery. The one on the left shows a black silk felt trimmed with lines of color in semicircle motifs, in blue, green and violet ribbon which enlivens an otherwise dull hat. The middle hat is composed of two varieties of felt in seal-brown, one dull fabric the other bright, the two being worked together in leaf-shaped pieces, a style much used this year. The hat on the right is a pretty model bordering on the picture hat

in steel beads is chic, when the petals are outlined by means of a small tuft and the beads put on the head of the tuft. A new notion in sports hats appears in angora material, making a specially light and cozy hat.

Attractive sundries appear each season: this year special attention has been given to leather. Shoes and bags are made to match. A new color for patent leather is seen in a red-bronze and this is used with crocodile dyed the same color and is used together for both shoes and bag. Water snake is another leather much used for bags, dyed a pretty shade of mauve-gray. Tan leather belts either in kid or deer are the vogue and kid trimming adds chic to the sports hat. Leather also trims the collar of the sports coat. To wear with such coats are attractive woolen scarves, a wrap of this nature being by far the smartest addition to the sports costume.

## Hearth Broom

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## THE HOME FORUM

## The Modest Critic Proposes a Paradox

IT WAS quite clear that the M. C. (which is his own way of calling himself Modest Critic) had something he wanted to talk out. For after the first greetings of reunion this fall he came straight to the point.

"I suppose you saw the recent article in the Home Forum about romanticism," he said.

"Yes, indeed," I replied. "What did you think of the writer's description of the romantic movement as reducible to some form of solitude?"

"Distinctly interesting and novel, is it not?" he rejoined. "And I must urge, too, as far as he goes, but you know my convictions on that whole problem of interpretation, and I think you agree. Romanticism is a Protean thing and cannot be reduced to a single formula."

"There is something strangely familiar about those words," I said smiling. After almost endless debates the M. C. and I had reached this conclusion long ago and made that solemn pronouncement with final emphasis.

"But," he continued, "I have a little surprise for you. I have a new formula of my own. Giving me no time to express astonishment he went on: 'Negatively, at all events, we should all describe the romantic movement as a break with the past, as protest against established conventions, as revolt against imitation of the classics as supreme models. Now what would you say if I described the inspiration of all this revolt as merely a recovery of the past and revival of older literature?'"

"I am not going to be drawn into any hasty admission," I said warily. "But I am glad to listen."

"Well," he said with amiable confidence, "suppose we begin with poetic forms. 'You will concede that the influence which broke up the interminable couplets of Pope and his innumerable imitators was the recovery of the free stanza of Spenser and, both the unrhymed verse and more vigorous four-foot line of Milton.'"

"Yes," I replied. "Some escape simply had to be found from the wooden couplet which imprisoned

English poetry and the only way of relief which could occur to the eighteenth century was to find models which embodied free types of verse. And from these they worked out into new stanzaic forms and flexible unrhymed poetry, such as Wordsworth employed in his longer poems. Exactly. So far, so good."

"Quite right," he rejoined. "And from what originals did Wordsworth and Coleridge draw inspiration for their first co-operative volume which opened a new era in poetry?"

"Why, the little tells its own story," I said. "The two not only shared the new enthusiasm for the long-neglected and despised popular ballad, but they seized the great resources of direct picturesque portrayal of simple experience in the manner of the ballad; and utilizing the old form they introduced their own modern subjective interpretations and called the result Lyrical Ballads."

"Which takes us out of mere forms, important as they are," said my friend, "into the aspect of imaginative resources. There is Chatterton, for example. By returning to medieval themes and scenes he opened up new areas in which the poet could roam to his heart's content. Under the spell of the classical tradition revived during the Renaissance, the romance and color of medieval literature had almost passed from the consciousness of later centuries. This heritage is what Chatterton and others recovered."

"And at the same time," I added, "Blake had made his independent discovery of the Elizabethan lyric which had been forgotten amid the popularity of more polite verse. All of his earlier poetry owes its inspiration to the exquisite haunting measures of Shakespeare's contemporaries."

"Yes," he said, "and speaking of the Elizabethan reminds us of the similar rediscovery of the dramatists of that period exercised an invigorating effect upon many of the romanticists. In fact, we call up the forces of the ballad, medieval romance, and Elizabethan literature in general and place them in the hands of Scott, lo, we possess the secret of his inspiration."

"But this sweeping influence did not originate in a revival only of English literature. Think of Ossian and you recall the new interest in Celtic with all of its riches so long unknown. Think of Gray and you realize that even in translation he glimpsed the greatness of the Norse Eddas whose fame until the eighteenth century had not reached England. A few years later, when the greatest romantic poets appear, think how much is recovered from Italian literature and perhaps most surprising of all from the ancient classical. Keats's subjects are almost exclusively derived from Italy and Greece. Most of Shelley's narrative and dramatic themes come from foreign sources. All of Byron's longer poems are reconstructions of the past."

"My companion paused with an air of triumph. 'This is the barest summary of the more striking facts,' he observed. 'But there is an impressive case for an apparent paradox. Romanticism breaks with the immediate past of the neo-classical tradition in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries only to rediscover a larger heritage in other ages and other literatures. I volunteered: 'Like Erasmus, Raphaelism which came later, romanticism sought new outlooks by recovering old traditions which possessed the force of novelty and strangeness. In art the neo-classical literature was not so revolutionary a departure from tradition as we often believe.'"

"Exactly," he returned. "And does not the same law apply to every new movement of permanent achievement in original art? Romantic originality is like nothing ever done before, but original art that endures is founded solidly upon some tradition."

"You have no new formula for the romantic movement," I remarked, as we both smiled, remembering our many searches for one—in the past. "Just an old law newly applied." P. K.

## The Poplar

Written for The Christian Science Monitor  
They say that they must cut down my poplar,  
One must, it seems, have green vistas—  
And far blue horizons,  
Hills melting dimly into the distance;  
And the poplar shuts out the broad  
purple flanks of the mountain.

But have they seen how lightly it  
springs from the ground  
On its straight silver shaft,  
How the olive-green leaves are tremulous  
in the breeze?  
How the thinnest breeze ruffles them  
into silver.  
With a sound like the shiver of little  
bells;  
When the wind rises, it is like the  
patter of spring rain.  
And when it is high and boisterous,  
And the sun shines through and dapples  
the silver trunk.  
With the shadow, moving pattern of  
its own leaves.  
There is a clatter and rustling,  
Like the clapping of innumerable  
childlike hands,  
And a murmurous undertone of irrepressible  
laughter.

CHARLOTTE F. BARBOCK.  
Plum - Blooms  
Tsukigase

For two score miles along the banks  
Of winding Tsukigase,  
The plum-tree petals' snowy white  
Out-glow the lovely vale.  
The famous Chinese Orchard with  
Three hundred trees at Selko  
Is but a faint reminder  
Of this ocean of rich bloom!  
Days after my departure thence  
My flowing sleeves are bathed still  
In its delicious odour.

—GONKOKI KOKAI in "Dreams from  
China and Japan."

What a mighty stream is this which has its source somewhere far back in the unknown mountains of the Asiatic interior and which winds its thousands of miles across the vast expanse of China and into the Pacific! With the single exception of the lordly Amazon it is the world's greatest river. But it is far more than that, as it provides for the needs of an unnumbered people quite as the Nile's waters make possible human life along its banks.

Curious and unforgettable scenes in an ever-changing succession reveal themselves as we pass up this mighty river of China, slowly, against the current which opposes us with more and more strength each day. Coming from the sea, where the water is a muddy yellow with the huge masses of silt emptied from half of China into the Pacific, we seem to be entering a great inland sea whose

shores are beyond the horizon. Many miles are traversed before the stream begins to narrow a little, and then at the left the tributary of the Huang Pu leads up to the great city of Shanghai. We encounter now a bewildering array of sea and river craft, a continuous procession of the ships of all nations and all races. The mighty transatlantic liners from San Francisco and Seattle and Vancouver, the far-reaching ships from all the ports of the West, and great ocean carriers from Valparaiso and Sydney and Cape Town and from the Atlantic via the great canal, tower above a picturesque collection of junk and sampans and all the strange river craft of the East. There is much clamor; deep-throated warnings from the liners, sharp staccato protests from tugs and launches as they are literally elbowed out of the way, shrieks and howls from the junk crews who are never so happy

as when making a great noise and adding their voices to a clamorous confusion, the harsh rattle of anchor chains, siren grumblings from an outgoing liner picking her way to the sea, and the throbbing of twenty propellers as they churn the yellow, turbid waters.

All this is the bustle which always, night and day, clusters about the front door of Shanghai. But pass on, leaving the entrance to the Huang Pu behind, joining the river steamers which make their ways for thousands of miles inland and the wind and tide current or as unharmed as everything else Chinese, and we find ourselves on the Yangtze itself. Its banks are as verdant as those of the Thames in May; and, indeed, the picture of the thatched-roofed villages under their trees, the green meadows and the hills in the background, the grazing cattle and sheep, is almost

that of a bit of the English Midlands. This is the "Garden of China," land brought to rich fertility by the far-spreading waters of the great river when, like the Nile at flood-time, it generously waters the countryside. And though these fields have been worked for uncounted centuries, yet they are lavishly productive still through the fertilization of the Yangtze-kiang. The river narrows now and along its banks are great dikes to protect many a tiny hamlet from high-rising waters. The native traffic is immense. Junks of all sizes, designs and ages drift downward with the current or are drawn, like canal-boats, upward by laboring coolies on the banks. Riverside villages cluster about the narrow creeks which wind inland among the rice fields, where many small craft are loading the great staple of China. On the hills in the distance rise many-storied pagodas.

On the Yangtze-Kiang

In the Piazza di Spagna, Rome.

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Benignant, near, the nearest lamp  
Among the worlds afar.  
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To keep us children company  
With all love-looks that are!

As I came down along the moor  
I saw the window-light,  
Clear shining out across the dark,  
A welcome to the night.  
And these two glories, home and star,  
The very near and very far,  
Were like to one delight.

As I came by the valley brook  
The fireflies hovered there,  
They shed a slow, unassuming glow,  
Poising in quiet air;  
So constant and so near at hand  
That any eyes could understand  
Their starlight unaware.

Some kinship here I cannot read  
Because it lies too deep;  
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How like they were, some happy way—  
It shines through all the troubled day,  
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## The Comforter

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MULTITUDES of men and women are deeply conscious of their need of comfort. If there be those who feel strong and self-sufficient, who appear to lack nothing that contributes to an harmonious existence, they, too, will yet reach the place where a word of cheer is acceptable. When at the end of human means, weary, forsaken, or despairing, then, as a soothing balm, one welcomes the message of God as it came through the prophet Isaiah, "As one whom his mother comforteth, so will I comfort you."

Jesus of Nazareth, foreseeing that mortals for ages to come would require consolation, announced the coming of the Comforter. This promise was fulfilled for his immediate disciples, after his bodily departure, in the advent of the



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89	90
98%	98
98%	98%
95%	85%
92	91
97%	98
101%	101%
132	132
97%	97%
100%	100%
100%	100%
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95%	95%
98%	99%
98%	98%
96%	96%
98%	98%
100	100
04	104
95	98%
103%	103%
103%	102%
106	106
99%	99%
101%	101%

**Price at Market  
Yielding about 6%**


*Write for Details*

**A.B. Leach & Co., Inc.**  
57 William St., New York  
209 Washington St., Boston  
118 So. Fourth St., Philadelphia

**Putnam & Storer**  
*Incorporated*  
111 Devonshire Street  
Boston


**Are You Free**

*to go and come as you  
choose, or bound down by  
care of your property? Your  
burden rests in experienced  
hands when you establish*



102% 100%  
98% 100%  
98% 98%  
104% 104%  
126 126  
85 85  
105 105%  
98% 98%  
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97% 97%  
100% 100%  
98% 98%  
101 101  
101 101  
106 106

## A LIVING TRUST




### HARVARD TRUST COMPANY

At the Subway  
Eight Minutes from Park Street

### Cambridge

Harvard-Central-Kendall

100% 100%  
98% 98%  
104% 104%  
126 126  
85 85  
105 105%  
98% 98%  
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104% 104%  
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97% 97%  
100% 100%  
98% 98%  
101 101  
101 101  
106 106



## FIDELITY MEANS SAVING OF TIME

# Milestones

To many investors, Fidelity First Mortgage 6½% Bonds are stepping stones in their path and milestones in their progress. Whatever your objective may be—your own home—your own business, the Fidelity Method will help you to accomplish it. Write for our booklet.

## FIDELITY

### BOND & MORTGAGE CO.

A Massachusetts Corporation

1160 New York Life Bldg.,  
666 Columbia Street, Boston, U.S.A.

FIDELITY COMPANY OF MASSACHUSETTS

## O'Brien Russell & Co.

### INSURANCE

*of Every Description*

100 Water Street - Boston  
 Telephone Hubbard 8760

115 Broadway - New York  
 Telephone Bector 1163

### HARVARD TRUST CO. GROWTH

Harvard Trust Company, as of Oct. 10, 1927, reports total resources of \$10,116,021, a new high record for that bank. This company has \$28,990,536 on June 30, 1927, with substantial share in 1927. All departments share in growth, with Trust Company deposits on Oct. 10 of \$12,568,775 and savings deposits of \$5,773,403—both new high records.

### CALIFORNIA OIL OUTPUT

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 19.—California's oil production in September was 6,062,000 barrels, compared with 5,757,000 in August, according to 121 barrels in August. The American Petroleum Institute, the daily average in September was 65,448 barrels, compared with 62,991 daily in preceding month.

## Metropolitan Ice Co.

7%

### Participating Preferred Stock

TO YIELD

### 6.82%

*Free of Massachusetts Taxes*

Extra over three times preferred dividends. Net earnings show substantial increase over 1926.

Full Information on Request

## C. D. PARKER & CO., Inc.

Specialists in  
 TAX-EXEMPT SECURITIES  
 PARKER BUILDING  
 130 CONGRESS ST., BOSTON  
 Telephone Library 9810  
 Reliable Investments Since 1894

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## DIVIDENDS

**LONDON QUOTATIONS**  
LONDON, Oct. 12 (P)—Consols for money today were 55½; De Beers, 14½ and Rand Mines 3¼. Money was 3½ per cent and discount rates, short bills 4½ per cent; three months bills 4½ per cent.

[illegible][illegible]

Cameo Room of Beaver Building,  
 119 Monona Avenue, 8:15 p. m.,  
 October 25.  
 Oconto: Gem Theater, 8:15 p. m.,  
 October 24.  
 Sparta: The Armory, 8:15 p. m.,  
 October 27.

[illegible]

Y	NHAI	cv	deb	2 1/2%	75	76%	F
Y	NHAI	nc	deb	6 1/2%	45	113%	F
Y	Oht & W	rig	as	32	81	84%	F
Y	State Ry	con	4 1/2%	62	54%	G	
Y	Sus & W	gen	5 1/2%	40	77	G	
Y	Sus & W	rig	as	37	91	G	
Y	Tel gen	4 1/2%	39	101	100%	G	

[illegible]

man	Rep	8s	'45	110%	110%	US 3
man	7s	'49		108%	108%	4th 4
man	E	Pow	6 1/2s	'50	97 1/2%	97 1/2%
man	Cen	Bk	6s	ct '60	95 1/2%	95 1/2%
man	Cen	Bk	6s	rects w/	95 1/2%	95 1/2%
man	G	E	7s	'45	104	104
Hope	L&SW	7s	'45	102	101 1/2%	101 1/2%

	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2
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\* 47. 101.17 101.17 101.17 101.17 101.17 101.16  
 \* r g. 103.28 103.27 103.25 103.27  
 \* 58... 106. 106. 106. 106. 106.1  
 \* 54... 109.1 109.1 109.1 109.1  
 \* 52.114.1 114.4 114.1 114.1 114.4

In thirty-seconds of a point.

Example, read 102.5 as 102 8-32.

**Indians**

eralists: (Loring Theater, 8 p. m., October 24.  
 oramonto (Second Church), 8 p. m.,  
 onic's Temple, Twelfth and J  
 onic's, 8 p. m., October 28.  
 or Frisco (Fourth Church):  
 Church Edifice, 400 Funston Av-  
 e, 8 p. m., October 25.  
 ra Cruz: Church Edifice, 8 p. m.,  
 October 23.  
 tiolite (Nineteenth Church, Los  
 Angeles): Tioli Theater, Santa  
 Monica Boulevard, 12:45 p. m.,  
 October 23.  
 Memorial Auditorium,  
 School Campus, North Main  
 street, 8:15 p. m., October 28.  
 elst—Danbury: New Masonic  
 hall, 337 Main Street, 3:30 p. m.,  
 October 23.  
 of Columbia—Washington  
 (First Church): First Church  
 Edifice, Columbia Road and Euclid  
 street, N. W., 8 p. m., October 27.  
 —Atlanta (First Church):  
 Church Edifice, Fifteenth and  
 Cherry Streets, 8 p. m., Oc-  
 tober 24.  
 —Aurora: Church Edifice,  
 North and Main Streets, 8 p. m.,  
 October 25.  
 —Baltimore: Illinois Theater, 8 p. m.,  
 October 23.  
 —Chicago (Second Church): Church  
 Edifice, 8 p. m., October 27.  
 —Chicago (Eighth Church): Church  
 Edifice, Michigan Boulevard and  
 Twenty-fourth Street, 8 p. m.,  
 October 24.  
 —Chicago (Eleventh Church):  
 Church Edifice, 8:30 p. m., Oc-  
 tober 23.  
 —Chicago (Fifteenth Church):  
 Church Edifice, 361 North Central  
 Avenue, 8 p. m., October 23.  
 —Chicago (First Methodist Church,  
 Adams and Brink Streets, 8 p. m.,  
 October 25.  
 —Chicago (Third Church Edifice, Christ-  
 ian Church, Adams and Grove Street, 8  
 p. m., October 23.  
 —Chicago (Lafayette Park: Church Edifice,  
 1245 Lafayette Avenue, 8 p. m., Oc-  
 tober 23.  
 —Cincinnati: (Loring Theater, 8 p. m.,  
 October 24.  
 —Cincinnati (First Church): Church  
 Edifice, 8 p. m., October 23.  
 —Cincinnati (Second Church): Church  
 Edifice, 8 p. m., October 23.  
 —Cincinnati (Third Church): Church  
 Edifice, 8 p. m., October 23.  
 —Cincinnati (Fourth Church): Church  
 Edifice, 8 p. m., October 23.  
 —Cincinnati (Fifth Church): Church  
 Edifice, 8 p. m., October 23.  
 —Cincinnati (Sixth Church): Church  
 Edifice, 8 p. m., October 23.  
 —Cincinnati (Seventh Church): Church  
 Edifice, 8 p. m., October 23.  
 —Cincinnati (Eighth Church): Church  
 Edifice, 8 p. m., October 23.  
 —Cincinnati (Ninth Church): Church  
 Edifice, 8 p. m., October 23.  
 —Cincinnati (Tenth Church): Church  
 Edifice, 8 p. m., October 23.  
 —Cincinnati (Eleventh Church): Church  
 Edifice, 8 p. m., October 23.  
 —Cincinnati (Twelfth Church): Church  
 Edifice, 8 p. m., October 23.  
 —Cincinnati (Thirteenth Church): Church  
 Edifice, 8 p. m., October 23.  
 —Cincinnati (Fourteenth Church): Church  
 Edifice, 8 p. m., October 23.  
 —Cincinnati (Fifteenth Church): Church  
 Edifice, 8 p. m., October 23.  
 —Cincinnati (Sixteenth Church): Church  
 Edifice, 8 p. m., October 23.  
 —Cincinnati (Seventeenth Church): Church  
 Edifice, 8 p. m., October 23.  
 —Cincinnati (Eighteenth Church): Church  
 Edifice, 8 p. m., October 23.  
 —Cincinnati (Nineteenth Church): Church  
 Edifice, 8 p. m., October 23.  
 —Cincinnati (Twentieth Church): Church  
 Edifice, 8 p. m., October 23.  
 —Cincinnati (Twenty-first Church): Church  
 Edifice, 8 p. m., October 23.  
 —Cincinnati (Twenty-second Church): Church  
 Edifice, 8 p. m., October 23.  
 —Cincinnati (Twenty-third Church): Church  
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 —Cincinnati (Twenty-fifth Church): Church  
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 —Cincinnati (Twenty-sixth Church): Church  
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 —Cincinnati (Twenty-seventh Church): Church  
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 —Cincinnati (Twenty-eighth Church): Church  
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 —Cincinnati (Twenty-ninth Church): Church  
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 —Cincinnati (Thirtieth Church): Church  
 Edifice, 8 p. m., October 23.  
 —Cincinnati (Thirty-first Church): Church  
 Edifice, 8 p. m., October 23.  
 —Cincinnati (Thirty-second Church): Church  
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 —Cincinnati (Thirty-sixth Church): Church  
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 —Cincinnati (Thirty-seventh Church): Church  
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 —Cincinnati (Thirty-eighth Church): Church  
 Edifice, 8 p. m., October 23.  
 —Cincinnati (Thirty-ninth Church): Church  
 Edifice, 8 p. m., October 23.  
 —Cincinnati (Fortieth Church): Church  
 Edifice, 8 p. m., October 23.  
 —Cincinnati (Forty-first Church): Church  
 Edifice, 8 p. m., October 23.  
 —Cincinnati (Forty-second Church): Church  
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 —Cincinnati (Forty-fifth Church): Church  
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 —Cincinnati (Forty-sixth Church): Church  
 Edifice, 8 p. m., October 23.  
 —Cincinnati (Forty-seventh Church): Church  
 Edifice, 8 p. m., October 23.  
 —Cincinnati (Forty-eighth Church): Church  
 Edifice, 8 p. m., October 23.  
 —Cincinnati (Forty-ninth Church): Church  
 Edifice, 8 p. m., October 23.  
 —Cincinnati (Fiftieth Church): Church  
 Edifice, 8 p. m., October 23.  
 —Cincinnati (Fifty-first Church): Church  
 Edifice, 8 p. m., October 23.  
 —Cincinnati (Fifty-second Church): Church  
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 —Cincinnati (Fifty-fourth Church): Church  
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 —Cincinnati (Fifty-fifth Church): Church  
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 —Cincinnati (Fifty-eighth Church): Church  
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 —Cincinnati (Fifty-ninth Church): Church  
 Edifice, 8 p. m., October 23.  
 —Cincinnati (Sixtieth Church): Church  
 Edifice, 8 p. m., October 23.  
 —Cincinnati (Sixty-first Church): Church  
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 —Cincinnati (Sixty-seventh Church): Church  
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 —Cincinnati (Sixty-ninth Church): Church  
 Edifice, 8 p. m., October 23.  
 —Cincinnati (Seventieth Church): Church  
 Edifice, 8 p. m., October 23.  
 —Cincinnati (Seventy-first Church): Church  
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 —Cincinnati (Seventy-third Church): Church  
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 —Cincinnati (Seventy-seventh Church): Church  
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 —Cincinnati (Seventy-eighth Church): Church  
 Edifice, 8 p. m., October 23.  
 —Cincinnati (Seventy-ninth Church): Church  
 Edifice, 8 p. m., October 23.  
 —Cincinnati (Eightieth Church): Church  
 Edifice, 8 p. m., October 23.  
 —Cincinnati (Eighty-first Church): Church  
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 —Cincinnati (Eighty-eighth Church): Church  
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 —Cincinnati (Eighty-ninth Church): Church  
 Edifice, 8 p. m., October 23.  
 —Cincinnati (Ninetieth Church): Church  
 Edifice, 8 p. m., October 23.  
 —Cincinnati (Ninety-first Church): Church  
 Edifice, 8 p. m., October 23.  
 —Cincinnati (Ninety-second Church): Church  
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 —Cincinnati (Ninety-third Church): Church  
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 —Cincinnati (Ninety-fourth Church): Church  
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 —Cincinnati (Ninety-fifth Church): Church  
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 —Cincinnati (Ninety-sixth Church): Church  
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 —Cincinnati (Ninety-seventh Church): Church  
 Edifice, 8 p. m., October 23.  
 —Cincinnati (Ninety-eighth Church): Church  
 Edifice, 8 p. m., October 23.  
 —Cincinnati (Ninety-ninth Church): Church  
 Edifice, 8 p. m., October 23.  
 —Cincinnati (One hundred Church): Church  
 Edifice, 8 p. m., October 23.  
 —Cincinnati (One hundred and first Church): Church  
 Edifice, 8 p. m., October 23.  
 —Cincinnati (One hundred and second Church): Church  
 Edifice, 8 p. m., October 23.  
 —Cincinnati (One hundred and third Church): Church  
 Edifice, 8 p. m., October 23.

Hall: Pythian Theater, 8:15	New
October 34.	Hall,
aton: Church Edifice, Main	noon,
Center Streets, 8 p. m., Octo-	New
25.	129 L
-Brazil: Masonic Temple,	Octob
	Pough

(Seventh Church): Vir-  
 theater, 6117 Virginia Av-  
 3 p. m., October 25.  
 Delmar City: Church Edifice,  
 Calkins Boulevard, 8 p. m.,  
 October 25.  
 Lincoln: Church Edifice,  
 25th Street, 8 p. m.,  
 October 25.  
 Orange: Church Edifice,  
 Cleveland Street, near Main  
 8:15 p. m., October 27.  
 The Strand Theater,  
 Street, 8:15 p. m., Octo-  
 ber 27.  
 Strand Theater, Spring-  
 vey, 8:15 p. m., October 23.  
 —Amsterdam: Church Edi-  
 8:30 p. m., October 23.  
 —Cleveland: Universalist Church,  
 and Lincoln Streets, 8 p. m.,  
 October 25.  
 —Cleveland: New Dellinger Theater,  
 Street, 8:15 p. m., October  
 27.  
 —Cleveland: Third Church: Sun-  
 day School Auditorium, 8 p. m.,  
 October 27.  
 —Cleveland: Unioncast Station  
 8, 810 kilocycles.  
 —Cleveland: (First Church): Elmwood  
 Hall, 8:15 p. m., October 25.  
 —Cleveland: Universalist Church,  
 27th Street, Maple Road, 8  
 p. m., October 27.  
 —Cleveland: Masonic Temple, 8 p.  
 m., October 27.  
 —Cleveland: Good Citizenship League,  
 4th Avenue and Union Street,  
 8 p. m., October 23.  
 —Cleveland: Cove: Christian Science  
 Church, 815 E. 3rd Street, 8:30  
 October 27.  
 —Cleveland: Glover Theater, 7:30  
 October 23.  
 —Cleveland: (auspices First  
 Bay Shore): Gymnasium  
 Unionwood School, 8:30 p. m.,  
 October 27.  
 —Cleveland: Auditorium, 110  
 1st Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Octo-  
 ber 27.  
 —New York: (Second Church): Vir-  
 Edifice, Central Park  
 and Sixty-eighth Street, 8  
 October 25.  
 —New York: (First Church): Vir-  
 Edifice, Central Park  
 and Sixty-eighth Street, 8  
 October 25.  
 —New York: (Third Church): Vir-  
 Edifice, Central Park  
 and Sixty-eighth Street, 8  
 October 25.  
 —New York: (Fourth Church): Vir-  
 Edifice, Central Park  
 and Sixty-eighth Street, 8  
 October 25.  
 —New York: (Fifth Church): Vir-  
 Edifice, Central Park  
 and Sixty-eighth Street, 8  
 October 25.  
 —New York: (Sixth Church): Vir-  
 Edifice, Central Park  
 and Sixty-eighth Street, 8  
 October 25.  
 —New York: (Seventh Church): Vir-  
 Edifice, Central Park  
 and Sixty-eighth Street, 8  
 October 25.  
 —New York: (Eighth Church): Vir-  
 Edifice, Central Park  
 and Sixty-eighth Street, 8  
 October 25.  
 —New York: (Ninth Church): Vir-  
 Edifice, Central Park  
 and Sixty-eighth Street, 8  
 October 25.  
 —New York: (Tenth Church): Vir-  
 Edifice, Central Park  
 and Sixty-eighth Street, 8  
 October 25.  
 —New York: (Eleventh Church): Vir-  
 Edifice, Central Park  
 and Sixty-eighth Street, 8  
 October 25.  
 —New York: (Twelfth Church): Vir-  
 Edifice, Central Park  
 and Sixty-eighth Street, 8  
 October 25.  
 —New York: (Thirteenth Church): Vir-  
 Edifice, Central Park  
 and Sixty-eighth Street, 8  
 October 25.  
 —New York: (Fourteenth Church): Vir-  
 Edifice, Central Park  
 and Sixty-eighth Street, 8  
 October 25.  
 —New York: (Fifteenth Church): Vir-  
 Edifice, Central Park  
 and Sixty-eighth Street, 8  
 October 25.  
 —New York: (Sixteenth Church): Vir-  
 Edifice, Central Park  
 and Sixty-eighth Street, 8  
 October 25.  
 —New York: (Seventeenth Church): Vir-  
 Edifice, Central Park  
 and Sixty-eighth Street, 8  
 October 25.  
 —New York: (Eighteenth Church): Vir-  
 Edifice, Central Park  
 and Sixty-eighth Street, 8  
 October 25.  
 —New York: (Nineteenth Church): Vir-  
 Edifice, Central Park  
 and Sixty-eighth Street, 8  
 October 25.  
 —New York: (Twentieth Church): Vir-  
 Edifice, Central Park  
 and Sixty-eighth Street, 8  
 October 25.  
 —New York: (Twenty-first Church): Vir-  
 Edifice, Central Park  
 and Sixty-eighth Street, 8  
 October 25.  
 —New York: (Twenty-second Church): Vir-  
 Edifice, Central Park  
 and Sixty-eighth Street, 8  
 October 25.  
 —New York: (Twenty-third Church): Vir-  
 Edifice, Central Park  
 and Sixty-eighth Street, 8  
 October 25.  
 —New York: (Twenty-fourth Church): Vir-  
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 and Sixty-eighth Street, 8  
 October 25.  
 —New York: (Twenty-fifth Church): Vir-  
 Edifice, Central Park  
 and Sixty-eighth Street, 8  
 October 25.  
 —New York: (Twenty-sixth Church): Vir-  
 Edifice, Central Park  
 and Sixty-eighth Street, 8  
 October 25.  
 —New York: (Twenty-seventh Church): Vir-  
 Edifice, Central Park  
 and Sixty-eighth Street, 8  
 October 25.  
 —New York: (Twenty-eighth Church): Vir-  
 Edifice, Central Park  
 and Sixty-eighth Street, 8  
 October 25.  
 —New York: (Twenty-ninth Church): Vir-  
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 —New York: (Thirtieth Church): Vir-  
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 and Sixty-eighth Street, 8  
 October 25.  
 —New York: (Thirty-first Church): Vir-  
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 October 25.  
 —New York: (Thirty-second Church): Vir-  
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 —New York: (Thirty-third Church): Vir-  
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 —New York: (Thirty-fourth Church): Vir-  
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 —New York: (Thirty-fifth Church): Vir-  
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 —New York: (Thirty-sixth Church): Vir-  
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 —New York: (Thirty-seventh Church): Vir-  
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 —New York: (Thirty-eighth Church): Vir-  
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 —New York: (Thirty-ninth Church): Vir-  
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 October 25.  
 —New York: (Fortieth Church): Vir-  
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 —New York: (Forty-first Church): Vir-  
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 —New York: (Forty-second Church): Vir-  
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 —New York: (Forty-third Church): Vir-  
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 —New York: (Forty-fourth Church): Vir-  
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 —New York: (Forty-fifth Church): Vir-  
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 —New York: (Forty-sixth Church): Vir-  
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 —New York: (Forty-ninth Church): Vir-  
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 —New York: (Fiftieth Church): Vir-  
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 October 25.  
 —New York: (Fifty-first Church): Vir-  
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 —New York: (Fifty-second Church): Vir-  
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 —New York: (Fifty-third Church): Vir-  
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 —New York: (Fifty-seventh Church): Vir-  
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 —New York: (Fifty-eighth Church): Vir-  
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 —New York: (Fifty-ninth Church): Vir-  
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 —New York: (Sixtieth Church): Vir-  
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 —New York: (Sixty-first Church): Vir-  
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 —New York: (Sixty-second Church): Vir-  
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 —New York: (Sixty-third Church): Vir-  
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 —New York: (Sixty-fourth Church): Vir-  
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 —New York: (Sixty-fifth Church): Vir-  
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 —New York: (Sixty-sixth Church): Vir-  
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 —New York: (Sixty-seventh Church): Vir-  
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 and Sixty-eighth Street, 8  
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 —New York: (Sixty-eighth Church): Vir-  
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 and Sixty-eighth Street, 8  
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 —New York: (Sixty-ninth Church): Vir-  
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 and Sixty-eighth Street, 8  
 October 25.  
 —New York: (Seventieth Church): Vir-  
 Edifice, Central Park  
 and Sixty-eighth Street, 8  
 October 25.  
 —New York: (Seventy-first Church): Vir-  
 Edifice, Central Park  
 and Sixty-eighth Street, 8  
 October 25.

ork (Ninth Church): Town	Cameo
111 West Forty-third Street,	119 Mos
October 25.	October
ork (Fifteenth Church):	Oconto:
uckman Street, 3:15 p. m.,	October
28,	Sparta:
ceepsale (First Church):	October

Theater, 8 p. m., October  
(First Church): Lyceum  
8:30 p. m., October 23.  
s: Church Edifice, 295  
Main Street, 8 p. m., Octo-  
ber 24.  
Marion Star Auditorium,  
n., October 25.  
s: Between (Second Church):  
High School Auditorium,  
n., October 27.  
Oklahoma City: Church  
Eleventh Street and Robe-  
son, 8 p. m., October 24  
First Church): Akdar The-  
s, p. m., October 25.  
—Bethlehem: Ballroom  
Bethlehem, 8 p. m., Octo-  
ber 25.  
Carnegie Library, 8:15  
tober 28.  
Marre: Church Edifice, 185  
Franklin Street, 8:15 p. m.,  
October 24.  
—Aberdeen: Church,  
107 Sixth Avenue, S. E.,  
October 27.  
s: Church Edifice, 8:15  
tober 28.  
First Church): Church Audito-  
rium, 8 p. m., October 27.  
—First Church): North  
High School Auditorium,  
1, October 24.  
s: Church (First Church):  
Edifice, Fourth and Lamar  
p. m., October 23.  
—(Third Church): Scottish  
Federal, 8 p. m., October 25.  
s: Lehigh Valley: Be-  
all, 8 p. m., October 27.  
Lyndonville: Congrega-  
tion, 8 p. m., October 28.  
—Fairmont: I. O. O. F.  
Hall, 8 p. m., October 28.  
Madison (Second Church):

on of Beaver Building,  
 Anna Avenue, 8:15 p. m.,  
 5.  
 ern Theater, 8:15 p. m.,  
 4.  
 The Armory, 8:15 p. m.,  
 7.

S  
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banker—  
erested in "bank  
paper reader—in  
it."  
advertising economists  
personal service of  
experts at small cost.  
ity that knows how to  
sile.  
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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1927

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

## EDITORIALS

### British Upper House Reform

A VALUABLE contribution to the much-disputed question of British House of Lords reform is made by Viscount Astor in the current number of the Nineteenth Century. Lord Astor begins his statement by convincingly arguing that the scheme which the Government has hitherto put forward is impracticable. Hence, he urges, a better one must be evolved. His main objection to the Government scheme is that, owing to it being based upon the retention of the controversial hereditary system, the issue of heredity would arise whenever a clash occurred between the second chamber and the Cabinet of the day.

Lord Astor recognizes the necessity for having a second chamber, empowered—as is not now the case with the House of Lords—to hold up any ill-considered legislation put forward from the lower house, until the electorate had had time to realize its significance and to pronounce upon it. He recognizes also that authority to do this could not safely be entrusted to a body commanding as little confidence as is possessed by the present House of Lords. "We must accept the statement of Lord Bryce's committee," he quite wisely says, "that in a reformed second chamber no one set of political opinions should be likely to have so marked and permanent predominance, and that it should be so composed as not to incur the charge of habitually acting under the influence of party motives."

He is hopeful of obtaining a consensus in favor of reform in this direction, provided certain basic facts be recognized. "The present constitutional position," he points out, "has never been accepted by Conservatives because Liberals imposed the Parliament Act" (the measure which deprived the present House of Lords of powers of revision it possessed until 1911) "upon them by force majeure" (without consent). "Today," he adds, "neither the Liberal nor the Labor Party will initiate reform, but if a suitable (i.e., a national as opposed to a party and a democratic as opposed to a class) settlement were brought forward they could not reject it. They could not insist upon maintaining the status quo" (existing conditions) "and privileges of the peers if a genuine and representative amendment were suggested, or if they were invited to examine such a proposal in conference."

"The people," he adds with perspicacity, "want simplicity not ingenuity, they demand fairness not feudalism. We can either maintain the position of the peers or we can have a more representative and independent House, one which would be able to make full use of the powers still left by the Parliament Act, as the present one can never do."

These are fundamental truths. Lord Astor makes various suggestions as to how they should be applied in working out the details of a scheme to give Britain the representative and independent second chamber upon the need for which he so rightly insists. This is a matter on which differences of opinion may legitimately exist. His main proposition, however, namely, that an effective second chamber is needed, and that in order for it to be effective it must command public confidence by representing all that is permanently best in the Nation, irrespective of class or party, is one that few will be found to dispute.

### The Dependence on Gold

DURING September more gold was exported from the United States than was imported into it. This was the first month of 1927 in which the gold movement was reversed. Inasmuch as rather more than one-half of the gold stocks of the world are held in the United States, the situation is somewhat significant. The movement to export during September resulted from the demand from Argentina, which country began making purchases in the United States because of the tightening up in the London market where the Argentine gold requirements had been filled prior thereto. Now, it is anticipated, both Holland and Germany will purchase gold from the United States, a development which would not be looked upon with any disfavor by international bankers, who are interested in seeing a more even distribution of the gold stocks which in the final analysis means a more stable exchange of currencies and credits.

The international movement of gold has been watched with no inconsiderable interest ever since 1918, for it has been accepted as indicating in general the financial stability of the countries involved. Yet experience is proving that the actual possession of gold does not carry with it that full responsibility which it entailed only so recently as ten years ago. The National Industrial Conference Board calls attention to the fact that, while a London bricklayer in terms of gold draws less than one-third the wage of a Philadelphia bricklayer, the average purchasing power of the hourly wage in London as measured by food and rent price levels is 60 per cent that of the average Philadelphia wage in similar trade. There is some good reason that such is the case. Gold settlements between countries are not in coin, but in gold bullion. The shipment of the metal, therefore, from one country to the other does not represent necessarily any detraction from the total volume of currency within that country. This is an important after-war development. Actually, the currencies in circulation today are tokens rather than metal, and gold and cash reserves might as well be simply carried on the books.

That the possession of gold is more potential in its power than actual is represented in a measure by the present status of exchange rates. If the value of a foreign currency bore direct relation to the possession of the gold metal by that country many more exchanges would be "off" today than are actually the case. But looking at the current quotations it is noted that the exchanges are normal or nearly normal on England, Belgium, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Holland, Switzerland, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Finland, Russia, Mexico, Canada, Cuba, Argentina, Colombia, Ecuador, Uruguay, Venezuela, Chile, and numerous other

countries. Because the exchanges are "off" on France, Italy, Greece, Spain, Poland, and some few other countries is no proof that those countries have allowed their gold reserves to become dangerously low. Today it is peculiarly a fact that the exchange is determined by the daily demand for international settlements on trade. Inasmuch as the European countries are making such rapid industrial recoveries, rebuilding their trade connections and developing markets, exchange is rapidly returning to normal. That improvement is reflected in South America where the European countries make large purchases, and in turn the international exchange of goods renders money exchange normal.

In the meantime the gold is more nearly representative of investment wealth, and the stocks of the metal have a tendency to flow to the market where loans are being financed. That, too, may prove but a temporary condition for, if the countries now borrowing find they can repay in goods, the international gold balances may tend to remain undisturbed. If the world has learned to prove its independence of cash gold to fortify its exchanges, why is not further independence of the metal possible?

### "Stick to Essentials"

SIR DOUGLAS HOGG, Attorney-General of Great Britain, has been telling the Post-War Brotherhood Federation at Portsmouth, England, of a letter written to him by his father, Quintin Hogg, founder of the London Polytechnic, which deserves wider publicity than it has yet received. "Do not confuse biology and religion—one is a science to be proved or disproved, the other is a life to be lived," Quintin Hogg wrote. "Do you consider, sonny," he went on to say, "how in the old days I advised you to stick to essentials. That is one thing I know that is better than a dozen creeds. Whatever else may be shaken, there are some facts established beyond warring, for virtue is better than vice, truth is better than falsehood, kindness than brutality. These, like love, never fail."

These are beautiful words. Sir Douglas quoted them appropriately as watchwords in the fight between good and evil which all must wage. "On the issue of this warfare," he said, "the whole future of our country, perhaps even of our civilization, depends. It is a warfare in which there can be no conscientious objectors, in which every man must be on one side or the other."

### Australia's Improved Finances

THERE is every reason to take a hopeful view of the Australian Commonwealth's financial situation if one is to judge by the budget speech of Dr. Earle Page, Commonwealth Treasurer, in the Australian House of Representatives. Not only did Dr. Page announce a satisfactory budget surplus for the fiscal year ended June 30, last, but the principal item in the 1927-1928 budget provides for a reduction in taxation.

Naval construction is evidently considered as one of the country's immediate needs, as out of the present \$14,605,000 available, \$9,400,000 are to be spent for this purpose.

Dr. Page stated that the 1927-1928 budget has been drawn up on the supposition that the recent agreement with the states of the Commonwealth will be ratified, as items such as government payments for interest on the states' debts and contributions toward sinking funds for states' debts have been included. There was an increase of \$5,250,000 in such payments this year, which certainly spells progress.

But the principal item of interest to the country is the proposed reduction of taxes. Dr. Page declared the budget estimate for the income tax is \$49,000,000, or \$6,630,000 less than the actual collections last year. Income tax provisions are to be amended to allow a 10 per cent reduction of the tax on the individual; the deduction of so-called business losses until such losses have been made good by subsequent profits within a limit of five years; also the deduction of donations to universities and charitable institutions. Similar changes are also to be made in the land tax.

Coming to debt figures, the Commonwealth's Treasurer revealed a healthy, normal growth of affairs. He stated that on June 30, last, the public debt of Australia was \$2,305,335,000. While this was an increase of \$13,120,000 for the year, practically the whole of this was the result of two public loans floated in Australia on behalf of the states and the Federal Capital Commission. The debt redemption during the year was consequently \$42,410,000. As for the war debt, it had been reduced \$180,000,000 in the last five years and stood at \$1,484,525,000 June 30, last.

### California and the Pacific

WHILE naturally on a much smaller scale than the Pan-Pacific Exposition, which centered the world's attention on the city at the Golden Gate, the Pacific Foreign Trade and Travel Exposition to be held at San Francisco the coming month cannot fail again to give testimony to the enterprise and progressive ideals characterizing all that part of the United States embracing San Francisco.

Trade and traffic and travel of every description undoubtedly will be given that prominence at the coming exposition which these modern essentials demand, and, sponsored by the Foreign Trade Club of California, the undertaking may in advance be considered a success. As this exposition is the forerunner of annual events of a similar nature to take place in San Francisco, the experiment will be watched with no little curiosity by all interested in extending American trade and travel beyond the immediate borders of the Commonwealth.

The Civic Auditorium of San Francisco should prove an ideal place for just such displays as the exposition will include, and the importance of Pacific travel to and from Hawaii, Canada, the Antipodes, Asia and all the Latin-American countries will be especially emphasized. It may be considered a matter of course that the steamship companies and travel agencies of the Pacific coast will exert themselves to the utmost to show what progress has been made in facilities with which they are associated. For this reason the promised displays of models of modern

liners making San Francisco a port of call, as well as the exhibits by the transcontinental railroad companies, ought to prove attractive features in themselves to visitors.

As the opening day of the exposition is Armistice Day, it has been decided by the committee in charge of arrangements to have the dedicatory exercises under the auspices of the American Legion. Aiding the committee is a foundation board and an "All California Committee," of 300 civic, commercial and financial dealers.

Although expositions of one kind and another are no longer the novelty they used to be some years ago, still it is an acknowledged fact that few other means for universal information have exerted a more beneficial influence where it is a question of one country learning what another is capable of doing for the world's common good. California's striking progress within a comparatively short period has been evinced in nothing more so than the State's reaching forth across the Pacific in the interest of commerce and traffic. For which reason it may well be expected that no stone will be left unturned by the citizenry of the Golden Gate to live up to San Francisco's reputation when on November 11 the doors to the Pacific Foreign Trade and Travel Exposition are thrown wide open and the characteristic California welcome greets the visitors from near and far.

### The "Bohemian" and His Rent

ONE sees nowadays the word "Bohemian" much less often in print, and hears it much less often in speech, than was not so very long ago the case. It seems, indeed, rather to have gone out of fashion to speak of artists as "Bohemians." A "Bohemian," among other things, was nothing if not unconventional; and it is perhaps because the English-speaking world in general is so much more unconventional than it used to be that it no longer needs this picturesque term to define the unconventional. In those days, to cite a trifling illustration, an independent young man might easily have been thought a Bohemian if he wore his knickerbockers when not riding his bicycle. Mürger's novel "La Vie de Bohème" supplied the word, and to many who never read his novel, or heard his Bohemians sing when an opera was made from it, Bohemianism glamourized the everyday existence of those who followed the arts. Bohemianism even became conventionalized: the Philistine (another word now retired or retiring from general use) knew the Bohemian by his long hair and velvet jacket. The Philistine was well-to-do, but an ignoramus about the arts; the Bohemian was poor, but artistic.

One is reminded of that period by reading that a capitalist and patron of the arts is planning to erect in New York several apartment houses for the benefit of artists, writers, and other similar workers, whose incomes provide only a modest expenditure for rent. The Bohemian is gone; his velvet jacket hangs on a peg in the vast museum of outmoded ideas, but the practical problem of how to exist on a small and precarious income is as much as ever with his successors. Even when a room and bath are together available for \$55 or \$60 a month it is not unlikely that there will still be a demand for attics at something less. The plan, however, indicates changed conditions since the days when the Bohemian flourished—a much larger number of artists and a wider ability among them to pay what in modern terms is a reasonable rent for comfortable quarters in the crowded metropolis where so many of them find they have to live in order to make a living.

There is more everyday work for artists and writers in proportion as there are more magazines, newspapers, and advertising, and although the Bohemian would typically have scorned such use of his talents, it is the everyday work that pays the everyday rent. Each of these apartment dwellings is to have its own restaurant, another indication of change from the general activities and habits of the Bohemians, who delighted to dine in odd and picturesque places with peculiar names. But when one tries to think of a Bohemian using an elevator to reach his room and bath—there imagination balks.

## Random Ramblings

The admirer of outdoor beauty who at this season enjoys the autumn's varicolored foliage in North America or Europe can get a glimpse of pleasure out of recalling that his fellow men in South America, South Africa and Australia are enjoying the blossoms of springtime.

When the Department of Agriculture determined that American hens were laying eggs at the rate of 780 a second, did it figure out that fact on the basis of "if a hen and a half lays an egg and a half in a day and a half, how many eggs will ten hens lay in ten days?"

Home is where the barn is, a Kansas decision on taxing horses holds. The pasture is merely the summer residence with no residential jurisdiction. Doesn't this seem like good horse sense?

The president of the National Association of Piano Tuners reports that eight-tenths of the pianos in the United States are out of tune. This sounds loudly like propaganda.

If whatever America may say of British humor, it has its "Punch," how about the fact that whatever the British may say of American humor it has its "Life?"

Each of the winning Yanks will get \$5702 as his share of the World Series bonus. The \$2 will pay his poll tax.

Already the father of many a college freshman is beginning to see a new meaning to the phrase "higher education."

If a radiator is a device that gives off hot air, would radiator as a substitute for radio announcer be a misnomer?

Kansas, with a corn crop valued in the hundreds of millions, has its ear to the ground for market possibilities.

What a delight that three-mile walk on top of Jerusalem wall would be to any small boy's heart.

It may well be remembered that many "white collar" jobs are of the "stiff" variety.

## Fords in the Holy Land

"TAKE a seat in a Ford for Jerusalem for \$1.50!" Our ship rides off Jaffa, immemorial port for Jerusalem, as we receive this first of many admonitions given to us in the Holy Land to "take a seat in a Ford."

What surprises most about Palestine is the oddly interesting changes wrought by motor traffic, changes that—paradoxically—leave it astonishingly unchanged. Since the British occupancy the roads have been so improved that travel is now easy and travelers multiply—almost alarmingly. During our seven weeks' stay in Jerusalem five great cruising ships alone brought in thousands of American tourists.

But walled, white Jaffa goes on looking very much as it must have looked when it gazed down on the fleets of King Hiram of Tyre that rode at anchor laden with cedars of Lebanon for King Solomon's Temple at Jerusalem. Just beyond the donkey mart on the outskirts, however, we witness past modernity—an interminable line of motor vehicles of every description. The omnibus service, this, between the ancient seaport and the bustling new one a mile up the coast, Tel-Aviv, the purely Jewish city that in the past few years has sprung out of a waste of sand dunes to an industrial town of 40,000 inhabitants. At five-minute intervals you may "take a seat in a Ford for Tel-Aviv for 5 cents," or rumble up in one of the big buses for half that sum. And in the opening year of the World War, it is said, there was one motorcar in Palestine, a source of considerable interest to the populace wherever it went!

Beyond Jaffa's golden, fragrant orange groves loom the misty blue mountains of Judea. We roll up over them to Jerusalem in two hours, during which we are never out of sight of the changelessly majestic figures of the patriarchs and prophets of Israel. Joshua, on the far-off mountain-tops to our left, in the thick of the battle with the Amorite kings, commands: "Sun, stand thou still upon Gibeon; and thou, Moon, in the valley of Ajalon." Eleazar, on his hill overlooking Karyet el-Enab, is sanctified to keep the Ark of the Covenant, returned by the terrified Philistines. Upon En-Nebi Samwil's grand peak, Samuel judges the tribes of Israel, and anoints Saul to be King over them.

From the immense, silent spaces of Old Testament story, by long zigzags, we slip down into Zionism's animated present, into the thriving garden suburbs with which the Jews have girdled Jerusalem. A four-story orphanage, just built, and numerous other big institutions; the bright, clean, up-to-date dwellings; the busy modern shops; all evidence the new-flowing current of enterprise and activity that all over Palestine contrasts with the former stagnation of Turkish misrule.

The Walled City, set upon its hill, mighty ramparts soaring to the skies, remains to this day "the perfection of beauty, the joy of the whole earth." It fulfills one's dream of a town of the ancient East, and the British are wisely keeping it unchanged in aspect. But if it houses the Past, the Present stands without the gates. Under the hallowed shade of the walls gleam long lines of automobiles. Drivers solicit passers-by to "take a seat in a Ford for Bethlehem for a quarter," or "for Nazareth for \$4."

Motorcar places are sold for the half-day trip, embracing the Dead Sea, Jericho and the River Jordan. Until the British came, the "Land Beyond Jordan" had been practically closed to travelers. The fabulous city of Petra, lost for a millennium to the ken of all but Bedouins, its roared palaces and temples spellbound in the fantastic circle of mountains that rise out of the desert, remained almost as inaccessible as when Burckhardt rediscovered it. Now the Jerusalem tourist office advertises a week's trip to this mysterious "strong city of the Edomites."

As night falls over the City of the Great King, the automobiles vanish. Without the gates are kneeling camels, the dim glow and reflow of native cloaks about flickering fires. Above, where David sat his throne, the battlements etch themselves darkly against burnt-white stars. Below, the black gulf of shadow under the walls winds round to the "place of Abelom." In the mystical quiet that pervades the Eastern night, across 3000 years, rings the cry of Israel's King: "Would God I had died for thee, O Abelom, my son, my son!"

Morning again, and the roads that wind down are full of stir and sound. Into the vales the bells in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre fling down their thunderous boom-boom-boom, their piercing, strangely sweet jangle of melody. In the pauses, little bells of flocks tinkle down by the Pool of Gihon in the cattle market that looks about as such a mart outside the city's walls must have looked

when the High Priest Melchizedek went forth to welcome Abraham—except for a near-by sign reading: "The Hudson-Essex Garage."

Automobiles honk-honk past it to the railroad station with "fares" who will follow in the wake of Jacob on his way to visit his son Joseph in Egypt, crossing the Sinai desert in trains de luxe with sleeping and dining cars. The overland journey by camel between Cairo and Jerusalem formerly occupied from eight to ten days. The new British-made railroad enables one to start from the one in the evening and to be in the other by noon next day.

Energetic young Jews motor out from the capital to the flourishing Zionist colonies. Motorbuses for students run down across the valley and up to the big Hebrew University atop Mount Scopus. Automobiles climb the Mount of Olives by the way the Savior went up to Gethsemane on the eve of the Passion, thread the road along its slopes pressed by his feet as he walked out of Bethany in the cool of the evening to pass the night with Lazarus and his sisters, Mary and Martha; in them are worshippers for every quarter of Christendom. Moslem pilgrims from India, Africa, Afghanistan, from all the far-flung lands of Islam, overflow little cars with their picturesque robes as they come up to this city which, after Mecca and Medina, is most sacred in the orthodox Moslem world. It seems as though Henry Ford had put Palestine on wheels and kept it chugging.

Even so august a personage as the Grand Mufti of the Moslems is sufficiently familiar with Ford to jest at his expense. The incident occurred in one of those shuttle-like passages between past and present that one constantly experiences here.

We await the Grand Mufti in a spacious chamber, strewn with Oriental rugs, in the Supreme Moslem Council. It adjoins the west gate of the vast Sacred Inclosure of the Moslems in the midst of which rears that marvel of beauty miscalled the Mosque of Omar. Here once stood the magnificent Temple of Solomon.

Not Solomon in his splendor, however, appears to our thoughts, but Jerusalem's two great Moslem conquerors, in their simplicity. Omar, the mighty Caliph, grasping the destinies of empires, a simple and stern old man clad in a coarse desert mantle, his walking staff in hand, enters the Holy City on foot. Sultan Saladin, the chivalrous, having recaptured Jerusalem from the Crusaders, comes without pomp to pray in the sanctuary hard by, beneath the inscription under which he so well deserved to pray and which still may be read: "In the name of God, the Compassionate, the Merciful!" A doorknob, turning, brings our attention back into the room.

Quite as unostentatiously as Omar might have lifted the flap of his tent, the Grand Mufti of the Moslems, His Eminence, Hadji Amin Hussein, spiritual head for the term of his human life of all the Moslems of Palestine—opens the door for himself and comes in. A princely, tall figure, as he crosses the richly crimson rugs, his robes of plain black silk and turban of white stand out in unrelieved simplicity; he wears no ornaments. Fair as he is, with a complexion delicately pink and white, hazel eyes and close-trimmed beard of auburn, the chiseled aquiline nose and fine-drawn nostrils proclaim the Arab. He seats himself upon a low settee and talks very quietly, with deep feeling, of the aspirations of his people.

Everything about this young man—he is just turned thirty—his dignified appearance and speech and grave demeanor, comports with traditional Islam. We can scarcely believe we had heard right that he is quite up to the minute. "Oh, you'll find the Mufti in his office all day!" a Franciscan monk had vouchsafed, a disconcerting suggestion of Western efficiency. And when the door opened, somewhere beyond His Eminence's Oriental person had we not heard tinkle of typewriters and telephones? "Wives!" one of his secretaries had repeated, "He has only one!"

His Eminence converses with us through an interpreter. Picturing him to our thought as he appears at the annual Festival of Moses, mounted on a white Arab steed, at the head of the mighty procession that passes out of the city gates while British cannon on the battlements thunder volleys in honor of the Grand Mufti of the Moslems, we say to the interpreter: "Ask him whether he keeps a motorcar." The gravity of the Mufti's countenance breaks into that mischievous, gleeful grin which enables Arab urchins in the bazaar to sell one useless object.

"Yes," enunciates His Eminence himself, distinctly, in English, "and it's not a Ford!" E. D.

## From the World's Great Capitals—London

WHILE proprietors of summer resorts are far from pleased with the summer just closed, the optimist could truthfully retort that it has been an extraordinarily good year for flowers. The autumn exhibition of the Royal Horticultural Society would prove that if it were in any way a matter of doubt. There were every color known to the human eye. While it was getting unseasonably late for roses, the number shown exceeded 30,000, while other flowers were in like profusion. The begonias this year were believed to be the best ever shown. Some of the pure scarlet specimens were nine inches across. There were innumerable dahlias, as was inevitable in an autumn show, and it was noticeable that growers have given up the idea of producing a blue dahlia, practically every other color being shown. While London parks and English gardens generally are glowing with thousands of this flower during the slowly fading weeks of autumn, it is a strange fact that many enthusiastic gardeners and growers of rare blooms do not like it.

The Colchester oyster season has opened with the ceremonies which from time immemorial have graced that important date in the culinary calendar. But each year the oysters become fewer and the price higher. The Mayor of Colchester, in his customary speech, said that the price this year would be nearly sixpence each, which, it is safe to assume, means a charge of from 6 to 10 shillings a dozen in London restaurants. He then said that a telegram had been sent to the King at Balmoral announcing that the season has begun. One individual who read the Mayor's speech with mixed feelings observed:

The gesture seems fairly appropriate in the circumstances—but it would have been even more appropriate to have sent similar telegrams to Mr. Henry Ford, Mr. Rockefeller, elder members of the Rothschild family, and all other notables who are likely to have enough spending money to be personally interested in the oyster market of 1927.

The long-awaited central club for the Young Women's Christian Association draws appreciably nearer with the announcement that the purchase of the site has been completed. The property covers approximately 18,000 square feet and is located close to the junction of Tottenham Court Road, Charing Cross Road and Oxford Street. This is within a very short distance of the fine Y. M. C. A. structure which has its principal frontage on Tottenham Court Road. A start on the actual construction will be made as soon as sufficient funds are available.

London school children now have at their disposal a new and unexpected athletic field. The company which purchased the Wembley Stadium, the great amphitheater where the annual Wembley tattoo and various athletic events are held, has offered the use of the large central space to the children for their games and competitions. They will be able to use the space for events in their own schools and for competitions with the other schools of the London area. It is hoped that the opportunity thus offered

will lead to the discovery of athletic ability in the young people which might otherwise remain dormant. The only dates on which the ground will be closed will be the Cup Final and the English and Scottish international matches. It is further planned to enlist the co-operation of leading sports authorities in coaching the children in their games.

Community singing, which was introduced into Britain last year with strikingly successful results, promises to be even more popular this winter. An announcement that the Albert Hall had been engaged for the first community singing festival, but asking that only trained singers, members of choirs or choral societies, should apply for tickets, brought more applications within twenty-four hours than the huge capacity of the hall could accommodate. The singing is to be broadcast all over Britain by the British Broadcasting Company, and it is hoped with this impetus to start the season off with a rousing lot of singing that will encourage the thousands who found a congenial and happy entertainment in this way last winter.

Close to Richmond on land known as the Old Deer Park is the well-known Mid-Surrey Golf Course. There were some beautiful old trees on the course, but most remarkable of all is a fine cedar of Lebanon which stands out solitary and almost black to look at against the green grass near the thirteenth tee. An American gentleman playing with a friend saw and admired it and doubtless thinking that his caddy would know all about it turned to him and asked, "Say, caddy, when was this tree planted here?" Promptly and without a smile the caddy was equal to the occasion. "Sir," he said, "that tree was planted when Julius Caesar was Mayor of Richmond."

Sayings of the week:

In my opinion, Christianity is going to be the most potent factor in the building up of China's new nationhood.—Dr. Lee

The press will play no small part in determining whether the institution of democracy as we know it today will stand the test of time.—Sir James Neil, M. P.

Love is large enough for the whole world.—Commander Evangeline Booth.

Individuals sometimes rise above selfishness, classes never. Herd morality is centuries behind individual morality.—Dean Inge.

To be able to carve out a career for oneself without the feeling of a sex barrier, is a joy and a delight.—Mrs. Laura A. Willson, president of the Women's Engineering Society.

The newspaper, taken as a whole, is the most compelling and brilliant and deservedly successful phenomenon in modern literature.—Arnold Bennett.

It is not easy to write English; it is so difficult that few, even of those who devote their lives to the attempt, achieve it.—Gerald Gould.

It is on disarmament that I think all desirous of seeing war relegated to the limbo of ancient brutalities should concentrate.—Philip Snowden.